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GILDING THE JUNGFAU—A model of the 720-seat restaurant (top) and train terminal that is being planned for the Jungfrau mountain in Switzerland. Local authorities have approved the design, but it is expected to draw strong criticism from environmentalists and aesthetes who might find it highly improper embellishment for a maiden.

In Case Carter Approves

Pentagon Planning for Neutron

By Richard Burt
WASHINGTON, June 23 (NYT) — The Defense Department, after putting the final touches on a plan

that would enable the United States to convert a new generation of nuclear warheads and shells into neutron weapons if President Carter so ordered.

Officials said yesterday that the plan had been tentatively approved by Harold Brown, the secretary of defense, after weeks of internal debate over how to carry out Mr. Carter's decision in April to defer production of the weapon without removing the possibility of deploying it later.

The Pentagon had been strongly divided over how to interpret Mr. Carter's decision, but officials said that recent pressure by the White House had finally resulted in an agreed-upon plan for carrying out the presidential order.

Officials said that Mr. Brown discussed the plan with Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president's national security adviser, but it is not known whether it was presented to Mr. Carter for approval.

Opposition Expected
The plan is likely to be contested by nuclear specialists in the Energy Department. It may also come under fire on Capitol Hill because of the possible delay in deployment that would follow an eventual order to begin construction.

Under the plan, officials said, the United States would begin producing the sensitive components that would make it possible, at some future date, to convert nuclear weapons earmarked for deployment in Western Europe into neutron arms. However, in an effort to

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To Help End War Threat

Seoul Offers Open Trade With North Korean Foes

SEOUL, June 23 (NYT) — South Korean President Park Chung Hee proposed today an exchange of goods, technology and capital across the demilitarized zone of divided Korea.

He told North Koreans that such a broad economic exchange and collaboration will help lift what he described as "dark clouds" of military threats hanging over the country.

The president's statement outlining these proposals was issued this morning, in commemoration of the 1973 policy statement setting the theme of peaceful reunification of North and South Korea.

The country, with a combined population of about 50 million, was divided by big powers in 1945 as part of the postwar settlement in Asia.

U.S. Protesting Chile's Attitude By Envoy Recall

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP) — The State Department said today that it is recalling the ambassador to Chile, George Landau, because of inadequate Chilean cooperation in the U.S. investigation into the 1976 assassination of a former Chilean ambassador to the United States.

A State Department spokesman said that the Chilean government was not cooperating on important requests.

The action falls short of a break in diplomatic relations but is seen as a strong expression of U.S. displeasure about Chile's attitude toward the investigation of the killing of former Ambassador Orlando Letelier.

Mr. Letelier, who held several top posts in the government of President Salvador Allende, was killed Sept. 21, 1976, when his car was blown up while he was driving to work. A colleague of Mr. Letelier at the Institute for Policy Studies, Ronnie Moffitt, also was killed.

On possible areas of collaboration, officials here mention rice as being an item that could be sent to the North.

In return, South Korean officials say, they could import iron ore and coal which is abundant in the North.

Mr. Park said that civilians of both sides could establish an economic consultative body. If the North, because of its rigid Socialist system, could not respond to this, he said that the South would consider a government-level body.

It was a major diplomatic declaration, containing far more concrete steps than any scheme so far advanced by the South, as he mentioned economic collaboration. The 61-year-old president emphasized the "general welfare" that was expected to accrue from such contacts.

North and South Koreans have never traded with each other since the end of the Korean war in 1953. In fact, they maintain a half-million-man armies that confront each other at the misnamed demilitarized zone, serving as a border.

The United States, with about 31,000 ground troops here, is intricately involved with the maintenance of peace in Korea.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

'Traffic Cops' Stalk Wayward Ships in the Channel

By William Tuohy

ST. MARGARET'S BAY, England, June 23 — At the Coast Guard station atop the Dover cliffs, a radar operator peered at his screen, tracking vessels moving through the English Channel.

The operator was searching for "rogues," ships that fail to observe the traffic lanes in the world's most heavily traveled stretch of international sea way. On a busy day, "we'll get 20 or more," Cmdr. Hugh Brunner of the Coast Guard said. "And any one of them could mean real trouble out in the Strait."

The traffic system, a kind of superhighway in the sea, was instituted here in the Strait of Dover, and the concept has been extended to nautical choke points elsewhere to save ships and lives and to prevent pollution.

The English Channel, which the French call *la Manche* (the sleeve), separates the southern coast of England from the northern coast of France. Its widest part, 150 miles, is between the Gulf of St. Malo off Brittany and Lyme Bay, England; its narrowest about 20 miles, between Calais and Dover.

The new lanes will be off the island of Ushant, where tankers entering the channel customarily crowd the French coast to save time and fuel. The plan calls for these tankers to keep to the left, with outbound traffic passing between them and the coast. By routing traffic this way, the authorities

hope that a tanker in trouble will be far enough from shore to take countermeasures before going aground.

For generations the English Channel has been considered to negotiate. Heavy traffic, constricted waters, fog and shoals have all contributed to the hazards.

"We decided that the worst danger was that of head-on collisions, since the ships are moving fastest toward one another, and the time available to avoid them is the least," Cmdr. Brunner said.

The answer was a traffic separation plan with traffic keeping to the right side of a specified centerline, which was to remain free of through east-west shipping.

Collisions Reduced
In 1967 the plan went into operation in the 40-mile Strait of Dover. The number of near collisions dropped by almost half.

But on Jan. 11, 1971, the tanker *Texaco Caribbean* and the freighter *Paracas* collided in the Strait. The tanker exploded and sank. Shipping was warned, but the following night the freighter *Brandenburg* ran over the tanker's wreckage.

The *Texaco Caribbean* was lost. On Feb. 27, the Greek freighter *Niki*, despite the presence of buoys

marking the wreckage, also hit the submerged wreck and sank. The total death toll was 51.

As a result of this series of accidents, the British and French governments set up the Channel Navigation Information Service. This service tracks the vessels entering the Strait of Dover by radar and gives half-hourly radio bulletins on navigating conditions in the channel.

The radar operators watch the "rogues" that are violating the separation rule of the channel, and if they don't respond to radio calls, send out planes or patrol boats to identify the offending ships. The governments of the violating ships are notified. So successful has the operation been that a new and larger radar station is being built near here, to be completed next year.

Wrong-Way Course
One of the more dramatic examples of the value of the setup came in April, when the supertanker *Al-Faifa*, with 267,000 tons of crude oil aboard, developed gyrocompass trouble in the channel.

The radar operators noticed that the immense ship was veering from the standard course and crossing into the opposite lane. The station tried to raise the vessel by radio on two emergency frequencies, calling 15 times in 11 minutes.

Meanwhile, other ships were alerted that a rogue was in the strait.

Finally, as the supertanker headed for shallow water, the Coast Guardsmen at St. Margaret's Bay got through and informed the ship that it was erratically off course and had just missed an oncoming freighter.

The ship's master checked his bearings and realized that his compass had failed. He was able to get back into the proper lanes, and a potential disaster was averted.

Tracking rogues is sometimes difficult, for often a skipper, careless enough to break seaway lane discipline, is not listening to his radio, either.

"Our problem is that we don't have the authority of an air-traffic controller," Cmdr. Brunner said. "The master is still in charge of his ship. We are here to advise him."

Still, the combination of a maritime traffic separation system in crowded waters and radar surveillance to see that ships remain in their lanes has, I think, been responsible for saving lives and money and preventing oil spills, so I think this kind of thing is here to stay.

Belgium to Buy 14 More F-16s
BRUSSELS, June 23 (UPI) — The Belgian government announced today that it is ordering 14 more F-16 fighter planes from the United States, bringing the total Belgian order to 116.

The new order was held in abeyance while an effort was made to set up a special fund to finance European aircraft construction. No agreement was reached in the European Common Market, so the government decided to buy the 14 extra planes on which it had already taken an option.

30 Found Guilty, 17 Acquitted

Red Brigades Leaders Convicted In Italy, Get 13-15 Year Terms

TURIN, June 23 (AP) — Founders Renato Curcio and other leaders of the Red Brigades terrorist group were convicted today of subversion and other charges and were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 13 to 15 years.

The verdict came at the end of a three-month trial during which other members of the Red Brigades, a group responsible for a wave of urban terrorism in Italy in recent years, kidnapped and killed former Premier Aldo Moro, claimed responsibility for 10 other slayings and vowed revenge against judges, lawyers and jurors.

Curcio and the others were not in court when the verdict was read by Presiding Judge Guido Barbo. The jury had deliberated for almost five days.

The defendants remained in their cells at the nearby Nuove Prison and made it known through lawyers that they were not interested in the decision by what they called "a court of the regime."

Curcio Sentence
Curcio, a former philosophy student, was convicted of subversion, political kidnappings and forming an armed band, and was sentenced to 15 years in prison.

Four other Red Brigades ringleaders — Pietro Bassi, Pietro Bertolazzi, Alberto Franceschini and Paolo Maurizio Ferrari — were sentenced from 13 to 15 years on similar charges.

Ten other jailed defendants, including the only woman, Nadia Mantovani, were convicted as accomplices in kidnapping and forming subversive groups. They got jail terms ranging from 10 to 15 years.

Fourteen others, either at large or on bail, received sentences ranging from two to ten years in prison. They had been charged either with forming an armed band or supporting the terrorist gang.

Sentenced in Absentia
Prospero Gallinari, a Red Brigades member sought in the March 16 kidnapping of Mr. Moro by terrorist gunmen, was sentenced in absentia to 10 years in prison.

Seventeen others were acquitted, and two defendants were not judged because of other trials pending against them.

As the presiding judge read the sentences, about 800 heavily armed policemen stood on guard around the building, blocking all entrances to the courthouse, a former army barracks.

The sentences imposed on Curcio, 36, and the four other major defendants met most of the prosecutor's requests, although he could have asked for up to 21 years in prison on the charges.

Long Deliberations
The jury — four men and two women — sequestered with Judge Barbo and another judge, began debating the verdict Monday morning in the courthouse. Their deliberations were the longest by an Italian

jury in recent history, surpassing the 76 hours taken by a Rome jury debating a verdict on a right-wing extremist group earlier this year.

Curcio was arrested in 1974 when an informer known as "the machine-gun friar" turned him in. He was freed in a prison raid led by his wife, Margherita Cagol, but recaptured in 1975 not long after a shootout in which his wife was killed.

The state had attempted twice before to try the Red Brigades ringleaders. The first attempt in 1976 was interrupted by the killing of a Genoa magistrate, whose murder Curcio boasted he had ordered.

The killing of the president of the Turin Bar Association and threats to jurors halted the second attempt.

Barred Cage
This trial began March 5, and the defendants were kept in a barred cage in the courtroom. Not even Mr. Moro's kidnapping 11 days later or his murder on May 9 halted the proceedings. Curcio earlier received a sentence of 18 months for shouting in court that Mr. Moro's assassination was "the highest act of revolutionary justice."

Jail sources reported that most of those convicted would soon be transferred back to the maximum security prison on Asinara, a windswept island off Sardinia. Many of them are facing heavier charges in other trials.

Italian Violence

ROME, June 23 (UPI) — A bomb blew up in the faces of three youths near Milan early today and there were bombings, demonstrations and violence in four other Italian cities, police said.

It was not certain whether the youths in Milan, two of whom were in grave condition with third-degree burns over 40 percent of their bodies, were planting the bomb or were, as they said, merely opening a bag that they found lying in the street.

The bag contained four firebombs linked to a time device that exploded when the youths were holding it.

In Trieste, two firebombs were hurled at a Radical Party office, a bomb blasted a car showroom in Naples, police in Bologna charged 19 demonstrators with unlawful assembly, and 50 masked youths stole some \$23,000 in food from a student dining hall at Padua University.



Renato Curcio, behind courtroom bars during his trial.

U.S. Reportedly May Send Mondale to Egypt

Sadat Seeks New Ties to Hard-Line Arabs

CAIRO, June 23 (AP) — President Anwar Sadat, his peace drive further slowed by Israel's new stand on occupied territories, made overtures today to the Arab states alienated by his go-it-alone diplomacy.

U.S. officials in Washington, meanwhile, reported that Vice President Mondale may be sent to Egypt for talks with Mr. Sadat in an effort to get Middle East negotiations resumed. Mr. Mondale would stop in Alexandria for talks with Mr. Sadat after his trip to Israel scheduled for June 29 to July 3.

The Cairo newspaper *Al-Akhbar* reported that the Carter administration also wants to bring the Egyptian and Israeli foreign ministers together next month in London to try to revive the stalled bilateral peace talks. And Mr. Sadat announced that he is sending two key aides on diplomatic missions to Western Europe and Somalia.

Israel last weekend refused to commit itself to negotiate the permanent status of the occupied West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip. Israel and Egypt are deadlocked over Egypt's demand for self-determination for the Palestinians in those territories. The Israeli policy was spelled out in response to U.S. pressure.

Sends Signal
Mr. Sadat said that Israel's statement was "not the end of the world." But in Alexandria yesterday he sent a clear signal that he wants to restore the Arab unity that was shattered by his solitary search for peace, a mission that was denounced by Libya and other hard-line anti-Israeli states as "traitorous" to the Arab cause.

"We are ready to restore diplomatic relations with Libya," but first Israeli campaigns against Egypt should be stopped because all these rejectionist countries owe much to Egypt," he said at a news conference after meeting with Presidents Sekou Toure of Guinea and Mohammed Siad Barre of Somalia.

Mr. Toure said that Mr. Sadat told him he was prepared to restore diplomatic relations with all five rejectionist nations — Libya, Iraq, Algeria, Syria and South Yemen. Mr. Sadat said yesterday that

though he is willing to resume relations with Libya, "I am not ready to put my hand in Qadhafi's hand." Mr. Sadat and Col. Muammar Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, have exchanged sharp personal attacks.

The rejectionists charge that Mr. Sadat's peace efforts weakened the united Arab political front against Israel. A reconciliation, in the view of some, would force Israel to make greater concessions and lead to a comprehensive settlement more to their liking. The more radical Arabs reject any peace settlement.

The *Al-Akhbar* report, quoting informed sources in Washington, said that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance also would attend the projected London meeting with Foreign Ministers Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel of Egypt and Moshe Dayan of Israel.

Egyptian newspapers said yesterday that Mr. Sadat will send his vice president, Hovny Mubarak, on a diplomatic mission to London, Bonn and Paris beginning the second week of July.

Post-Tito Concerns Are Clear

Yugoslav Party Streamlines Leadership

By David Andelman

BELGRADE, June 23 (NYT) — Yugoslavia's ruling Communist Party voted today to streamline its top leadership structure and adjourned the four-day party congress.

The structural changes were clearly designed to smooth the potentially difficult period of transition from the three-decade old period of one-man rule of President Tito, who is 86. While no successor was named to the president, there were the first indications of the direction the party and the country might be headed.

Structural changes involved cutting the size of the ruling party Presidium from 48 members to 24. At the same time, Stane Dolanc, a 52-year-old Slovene, was named to the new and powerful post of secretary-general of the party, effectively assuming day-to-day leadership of all party

operations and, most observers believe, the most advantageous position to take over leadership of the entire party in the post-Tito era.

The shifts were all performed to a very tightly controlled script, carefully worked out in advance by the top party functionaries and particularly Mr. Dolanc himself who most diplomats and Yugoslav politicians believe was the principal architect of all the personnel and discipline changes, including his own promotion.

The imprimatur, though, was provided by President Tito himself who assured the two thousand Yugoslav delegates and representatives from more than 130 foreign Communist parties that he intended to retain the posts of president-for-life of both the government and the party which were enthusiastically ratified today.

As the delegates rose to their feet, the president himself, President Tito, urged, on the domestic scene, a renewed attack on "certain subjective weaknesses and there are not a small number of them." He singled out particularly a need to reduce inflation which is now running at 15 percent a year, a two-year peak.

clapping rhythmically and singing an old partisan song, "Tito, White Violet," the president was barely heard shouting, "With that, I should be able to work for another fifty years."

It was the conclusion of what had clearly been a triumphal and satisfactory week for the aging leader. He had an opportunity to confirm twice — in his opening keynote address (distributed to all delegates today as a phonograph record) and in his closing message this afternoon, Yugoslavia's intention to defend its independence and, as well, its leadership of the nonaligned world.

At the same time, President Tito warned again, that the major powers should keep their hands off the nonaligned world, particularly Africa, and settle the differences that divide them and threaten to provoke hostilities.

In his message today, President Tito urged, on the domestic scene, a renewed attack on "certain subjective weaknesses and there are not a small number of them." He singled out particularly a need to reduce inflation which is now running at 15 percent a year, a two-year peak.

But the principal theme of his closing remarks was his pleasure with what he called "the unity of the League of Communists (Communist Party) of Yugoslavia," which he said demonstrated "the strength of our organization."

Ninety-seven new members were elected to the 165-member Central Committee but the positions of power — the membership of the Presidium — were retained by a small clique of individuals who have long been close to President Tito.

Belgium to Buy 14 More F-16s

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The new order was held in abeyance while an effort was made to set up a special fund to finance European aircraft construction. No agreement was reached in the European Common Market, so the government decided to buy the 14 extra planes on which it had already taken an option.

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'An Evening of Soviet Humor'

U.S. Scholars Gather to Roast the Kremlin

By Israel Shenker
WASHINGTON, June 23 (NYT) — The Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies said it was to host a "Kremlinology" and lifted the curtain with an "Evening of Soviet Humor."

Scholars abandoned minutiae — strengths of leaders, fever charts of rivalries, even Politburo dietary weaknesses — and delivered themselves instead to the belly laugh. Frederick Starr, secretary of the institute, called experts known to him, who consulted card files heretofore unknown, and prepared — in the interests of disinterested scholarship — to share the gross international product.

Mr. Starr tried to establish scholarly categories: Russians joking about themselves, about the human predicament, and — almost too subversive for words — about

Americans. An example illustrating all three types: Two Soviet immigrants meet in New York. "Are you set up yet?" one asks, and the other replies: "No, I'm still working."

One of the first to accept Mr. Starr's invitation was Abraham Brumberg, former editor of "Problems of Communism" and lyricist of the record "My Darling Party Line" (sample title: "Hegel Lenin and Lox"). Now a guest scholar at the institute, Mr. Brumberg suggested serious, Marxist division of labor: he would tell the jokes and Prof. Stephen Cohen of Princeton would explain their significance.

"Marxism," Mr. Cohen exclaimed. "Marxism was serious for three minutes and it's been funny ever since."

"May we tell jokes in Russian?" Prof. Vladimir Tread of Duke University asked.

"As long as you tell them in English," Mr. Cohen said.

"With a Jewish accent," Mr. Brumberg added, recalling the party militant who said: "Comrade Rabinovich, why weren't you present at the last meeting of the Communist Party?" Rabinovich answered: "No one told me that it would be the last one."

Mr. Cohen reported the theory that all anti-Soviet anecdotes are the work of this single freebooter. "Why are there no longer any anecdotes in Moscow?" he asked. "Rabinovich has emigrated."

Gene Sosin of Radio Free Europe remembered that, before emigration, Rabinovich was dragged to the Kremlin. "Rabinovich," Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev pleaded, "don't you know we're trying to establish détente? Don't you know we're working to produce meat and butter to feed our people?" Rabinovich replied: "Comrade Brezhnev, I thought you brought me here to discuss my jokes, not yours."

Mr. Cohen offered what he called the two oldest Soviet jokes. What is the difference between capitalism and socialism? Answer: Capitalism is the exploitation of man by man; socialism is the opposite.

Second joke: Is it possible to build socialism in one country, say Holland? Of course, but what have you got against Holland?

Objecting to revisionism of party one-liners, Prof. Maurice Friedman of the University of Illinois volunteered what he called "the canonical version." A poor Jew is asked: "Can one build socialism in one

country?" Perplexed, he goes to the rabbi, who consults the Talmud and replies: "Yes, it is possible to build socialism in one country, but one should live in another country."

And then there are the two Communists eager to eradicate religion. They hide in a church while an old babushka kneels at the altar and asks God to protect Brezhnev and Kosygin. Emerging from concealment, a zealot remonstrates: "There is no God, babushka. Sixty years ago you prayed for the Czar. Babushka nods and says: 'You remember what happened.'"

"The anecdote tells us about the real Soviet society," Mr. Cohen suggested, noting that one category of jokes laments the coming of the revolution and another mourns the death of the revolution.

"Is the revolution alive?" a Russian asks, and another replies: "Yes, and on display at the Museum of the Revolution, Monday through Friday."

Aron Katsenboim, a Soviet émigré who teaches economics at the University of Pennsylvania, said that he was struck by the professionalization of humor in the United States — official jokebooks, salaried humorists, sobriety for the masses. Not so in the Soviet Union, he said.

"If songs are prohibited, people sing them, even if they don't have a voice," he said. "If jokes are prohibited, people tell them, even if they tell them badly. In the Soviet Union we discussed politics by telling jokes."

Soviet anecdotes suggest that things could be worse — and will be, a speaker suggested. And the common response is not "How funny!" but "How true!"



CHAIN GANG — A bicycle built for eleven, and its team of riders, arrived at the Swiss National Gymnastics Meet in Geneva yesterday. The vehicle, with its multiple sets of hardware and its outsize mirrors for highway use, weighs 540 pounds without the crowd aboard.

Cheap Generating Process Gaining in Moscow Study

U.S., Russia Make Advance on Energy

MOSCOW, June 23 (AP) — U.S. and Soviet scientists have been successfully carrying out joint experiments just outside Moscow on a revolutionary process that could result in cheaper and more efficient production of electricity, according to U.S. officials.

Dr. William Jackson of the U.S. Department of Energy said that the cooperative research effort was helping both countries push ahead with development of the process, called magnetohydrodynamics — MHD — as a practical, safe, less expensive, and highly efficient method for generating electricity from fossil fuels, especially coal.

At the same time, he noted, the joint approach was expected to yield sizeable dollar savings for the United States, by minimizing the need for duplicating test facilities, already existing in the Soviet Union.

In the MHD process, fuel such as coal or natural gas is burned at extremely high temperatures, up to about 5,000 degrees Fahrenheit. The resulting ionized gas is forced at high speed down a channel through an intense magnetic field, producing a flow of electric current between electrodes inserted into the gas stream.

Second Stage
After passing through the magnetic field, the hot gas may then be used for heating water to produce steam for standard turbine generators. This two-step process enables MHD plants to burn fuels much

more efficiently than conventional power stations.

Proponents of the process say the method could benefit consumers by using abundant coal to produce electricity more cheaply and efficiently.

Specialists note that while conventional generating plants are only about 35 percent efficient in converting hydrocarbon energy into electricity, MHD plants can be built to operate at about 65 percent, resulting in substantial savings of fuel.

Dr. Jackson, American co-chairman of the U.S.-Soviet MHD effort, was among half a dozen top U.S. MHD specialists visiting Moscow this week to discuss continuing cooperative research.

The delegation's visit came one year after the arrival here of an extremely powerful 40-ton electromagnet, built at Argonne National Laboratory in Illinois at a cost of \$3.5 million.

The magnet is designed to operate at a temperature near absolute zero (minus 459 degrees Fahrenheit). When thus cooled with liquid helium, its coils lose virtually all electrical resistance (a phenomenon known as superconductivity), and require very little current to generate the strong magnetic field.

Joining Dr. Jackson in Moscow was Richard Shanklin, chief of the U.S. Department of Energy's MHD division.

Mr. Shanklin noted that, so far, U.S. spending on MHD research and development has totaled

about \$200 million — less than a third of the estimated Soviet expenditure on MHD facilities.

Earlier this month, Alexander Sheindlin, a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, said at a news conference that if progress with MHD continues as planned, "we believe that in about 15 years we will be able to build a series of plants with a power of one to two million kilowatts, which would be operating on coal." This is more than 1,000 times the size of today's generating stations.

"This naturally would be a revolution in energy production," he said.

3d Black Hole Believed Found

PARK CITY, Utah, June 23 (UPI) — After two months of experiments with the X-ray astronomy satellite Copernicus, scientists found what may be the third "black hole" identified in the universe.

Dr. Ronald Pridgen of Princeton University yesterday told the Astronomical Society of the Pacific that he and a team of British scientists found the apparent black hole in the constellation Scorpio. They named it Scorpii V-861.

The other apparent black holes discovered so far are Cygnus X-1 and Cygnus X-3, which were discovered only recently. Black holes — if they exist — are dense collections of stars with such strong gravity that not even light can escape them. They are, therefore, invisible.

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FRANCE—PARIS

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GERMANY—BERLIN

ENGLISH LANGUAGE SERVICES at Kaiser-Wilhelm-Memorial Church in the Chapel on Kurfürstendamm. Summer worship Sunday: 9:00 a.m.

GERMANY—FRANKFURT

St. Mary's R.C. Parish Church & Rectory in Oberstadt an der Heide, 33 English Masses in German, Sat. 5:15 p.m. Sun. 11 a.m. English Mass in Frankfurt. Ubrautran Kirche near Hauptwache, 1:15 p.m. Priest Fr. Ernest Beck. Phone: 06171-52547.

GERMANY—MÜNCHEN

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION (Anglican) Holy Communion, 11:30 a.m. Sunday nursery, ch-school, coffee fellowship, Seyboldstrasse 4, Tel.: 481815.

GREAT BRITAIN—LONDON

AMERICAN CHURCH IN LONDON Interdenominational. All welcome. Tottenham Ct. Rd. opp. H&M's. Telephone: 637 48 51. SUNDAY WORSHIP 11 a.m.

Spanish, Si, Castilian, No — Says Spain's Royal Academy

MADRID, June 23 (AP) — The authoritative Royal Language Academy has told Spaniards to start calling their language Spanish instead of Castilian.

"I know of no German-Castilian or English-Castilian dictionaries, only German-Spanish and English-Spanish dictionaries," the academy's president, Damaso Alonso, said yesterday.

He asked the Cortes (Parliament) to include a paragraph in Spain's new constitution identifying the country's official language as Spanish.

Castilian was the tongue of the central Castile regions, whose leaders assembled the disparate country and ruled it for centuries. Their language spread with their power, but kept the old name — castellano.

If accepted by Parliament in its rewriting of the constitution, the change of name will do away with a semantic reminder of central authority which has traditionally irked the outlying Spanish provinces.

"It is grotesque that most of Latin America officially calls its language Spanish but in Spain we do not," wrote an editor, Torcuato de Luca de Tena. "Spanish is the common language."

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4-Day Nigeria Visit Planned by Schmidt

LAGOS, Nigeria, June 23 (UPI) — German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will start a four-day visit to Nigeria on Monday, Nigeria's Cabinet said today.

"It will be the first visit by a German chancellor to the former British colony, which is black Africa's richest and most populous state."

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Wants Talks Resumed July 3

A Self-Confident Japan Pushes Chinese Treaty

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, June 23 (NYT) — Japan has informed China that it is ready to resume negotiations on a peace and friendship treaty on July 3 in Peking. The message was conveyed to the Chinese authorities in Peking by Japanese diplomats late yesterday afternoon.

This is the latest step in a six-year diplomatic mission designed to establish closer relations between the two nations. It was taken amid Soviet opposition.

On Monday the Soviet Union made a formal protest in Tokyo against Japanese plans to conclude the long-delayed treaty with China. And Tokyo's decision to press on indicates a growing self-confidence in Japan, long regarded as too timid to have a foreign policy of its own.

Skeptics say that Japan is going ahead with the talks simply because the United States favors the pact. But officials here strongly deny that this is so.

Japan, they say, is acting on its own volition, and is not merely reacting to U.S. encouragement — given to Premier Takeo Fukuda by President Carter at their last meeting in Washington on May 3 — and is not simply responding to U.S. plans to accelerate the pace of talks aimed at normalizing relations between the United States and China.

The progress of the negotiations for the treaty has been stopped

before, but the pace that Japan now wishes to set in the talks with China is impressive. The press here already has reported that Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda may go to Peking as early as July 1 to initiate the treaty.

There has also been a marked development in the attitude of Japanese diplomats. Until very recently they were reticent in their comments on the treaty talks, and gave an impression that there was a gap in opinion between Mr. Sonoda, who is deeply and personally committed to the treaty, and career diplomats serving under him.

This is no longer the case. It has been nearly six years since then-Premier Kakuei Tanaka and Chou En-lai published a joint communique that called for a treaty.

A provision of that communique, the establishment of full diplomatic relations between Japan and China for the first time since the Chinese Revolution in 1949. It also incorporated a complete Japanese apology for errors of the past referring to "Japan's responsibility for causing enormous damages in the past to the Chinese people through war."

But the key section of the communique states that "the normalization of relations between China and Japan is not directed against third countries. Neither of the two countries should seek hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region and each country is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony."

The word "hegemony" is always construed in Chinese diplomatic parlance to refer to a supposed Soviet threat to China, thus the clause became a contentious issue between Japan and China because the Russians exerted pressure on Japan to refuse to endorse such an anti-Soviet notion.

After talks on the peace treaty began in late 1974, much later than the Chinese and Japanese had expected — their plans called for conclusion of a treaty within six months — the Russians increased diplomatic pressures on Tokyo to agree on a treaty with China only on condition that the hegemony clause was eliminated or drastically toned down.

For a while the Soviet opposition was successful. At key talks in New York in the fall of 1975, then-Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa of Japan tried — and failed — to obtain Chinese agreement to wording that would have been much less offensive to Moscow.

Joint Fishing Canceled

TOKYO, June 23 (UPI) — The Soviet Union has canceled plans to carry out joint Russian-Japanese fishing operations in the northern Pacific in apparent retaliation against resumption of negotiations for a peace and friendship treaty between Tokyo and Peking.



AN ORIENTAL WRINKLE — A baggy coat is part of being a puppy for these Chinese Shar-Pei. The Shar-Pei, said to be the world's rarest canine breed, start life as a mass of folds, and eventually grow into most of their skin.

Alleged Communist Chief Goes on Trial in Manila

MANILA, June 23 (AP) — A military court charged alleged Communist Party chief Jose Maria Sison and 11 others today with killing 32 persons, including three U.S. Navy officers, in a plot to overthrow President Ferdinand Marcos.

The chief military prosecutor, Col. Manuel Casacang, ordered them to answer the charges in 15 days and gave them access to their lawyers.

Mr. Sison, captured seven months ago, also has been charged with subversion and rebellion.

Today's charge, like the others, carries the death penalty.

Force, Violence, Deceit

The latest charge sheet said that Mr. Sison conspired from 1968 to the time of his capture with the other defendants and "certain religious groups" to overthrow the government "by force, violence, deceit and other illegal means with the co-

vert assistance and support of a foreign power."

The foreign power was not identified.

It also said that they killed 29 Filipino troops and civilians and three U.S. Navy construction officers in Morong, Bataan, in 1973 and 1974.

Morong is just south of the Subic Bay U.S. naval base, 50 miles northwest of Manila.

The U.S. Seabees were ambushed by a group of men April 13, 1974, while inspecting a new road on the base's southeast perimeter.

Bishop Writes Abortion Prayer

LONDON, June 23 (UPI) — The Anglican bishop of Winchester, John Taylor, has composed a prayer for use after abortion and he wants it included in the new Alternative Services Book, due for publication in 1980.

The prayer, published today in the London Times, reads: "Heavenly father, you are the giver of life and you share with us the care of the life that we have cut short. Look in kindly judgment on the decision that we have made, and assure us in all our uncertainty that your love for us can never change. Amen."

Bishop Taylor told reporters yesterday that the prayer did not indicate approval of abortion but was a recognition of the fact that abortion often placed patients, doctors and nurses in a state of deep moral perplexity.

Cyprus Court Delays Hijackers' Execution

NICOSIA, June 23 (AP) — The Cyprus high court today postponed to Aug. 22 the execution date of two Palestinians convicted of murdering an Egyptian editor. It also announced that it will issue its verdict on their appeal of the death sentence on July 31.

The two Palestinians, Samir Mohammed Khadar, 28, and Zayed Hussein Ahmed al-Ali, 26, murdered Youssef Sebati, during the hijacking of an airliner at Nicosia's Larnaca Airport Feb. 18.

El Al Asks World Airlines To Widen 'Bargain' Fares

By Robert A. Rosenblatt

WASHINGTON, June 23 — The chairman of Israel's El Al Airlines yesterday called on all airlines to offer a "holiday class" bargain fare similar to the \$150 round-trip service between Boston and Amsterdam.

No-frills bargain fares would generate "mass travel of pleasure-motivated tourists," Mordechai Ben Ari, executive chairman of El Al, said in a speech to the National Aviation Club.

Mr. Ben Ari cited as harbingers the Boston-Amsterdam service of Pan American World Airways and the Laker Airways Skytrain between New York and London, which costs \$243 for a round-trip. Laker also will offer round-trip flights between Los Angeles and London for about \$320 in September.

The ordinary Boston-to-Amsterdam round-trip coach fare is \$812. The Laker fares are less than half of the usual coach rates.

Mr. Ben Ari called for abolishing first-class and coach categories, replacing them with:

- A deluxe class, "superior to current first-class service standards."
- A business class, with amenities similar to current first-class operations.
- The holiday class, at "drastically" reduced fares, with less seating room and no food.

El Al, which flies between New York and Tel Aviv, will offer a holiday-class rate next year, he said, arguing that reductions in fares should be carried out under an "open skies" principle for international air travel similar to the "freedom of the seas" concept for ships.

"Every airline should be allowed to fly to every point, at whatever price and with whatever service it wants to offer," he said. "Free competition — this is the avenue along which airline competition should be developed."

© Los Angeles Times

More Concorde Service

DALLAS, June 23 (AP) — Braniff Airways said yesterday that the Civil Aeronautics Board has tentatively approved its application for Concorde service between Dallas-Fort Worth, Washington, London and Paris, and that it hoped to start the service by October.

The CAB has asked its staff to show cause why the application should not be granted.

Under an agreement with Air

France and British Airways, Braniff would fly the Concorde subsonically between Dallas-Fort Worth and Washington. Air France and British Airways then would assume operations of their respective Concordes at Washington, with the Europe-bound passengers remaining on board for the transatlantic flight at twice the speed of sound.

Braniff's flight from Texas to Washington would be at 95 percent of the speed of sound, reducing the flight time by 12 percent to 2 hours and 8 minutes. Conventional jets fly at 80 percent of the speed of sound.

Trident in Navy Test Crashes in Atlantic

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., June 23 (AP) — A Trident missile crashed into the South Atlantic yesterday after an undisclosed problem developed in the missile's second stage during a land-based test launch here, the Navy said.

The launch was part of a \$21 billion program to upgrade the nation's fleet of ballistic missiles. It was the 13th launch of a Trident and the second failure.

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Felix Belair Jr. Dies; Newsman For N.Y. Times

WINCHESTER, Va., June 23 (NYT) — Felix Belair Jr., 70, a former White House correspondent for The New York Times who served in the bureau longer than any other reporter in its history, died Wednesday after a heart attack.

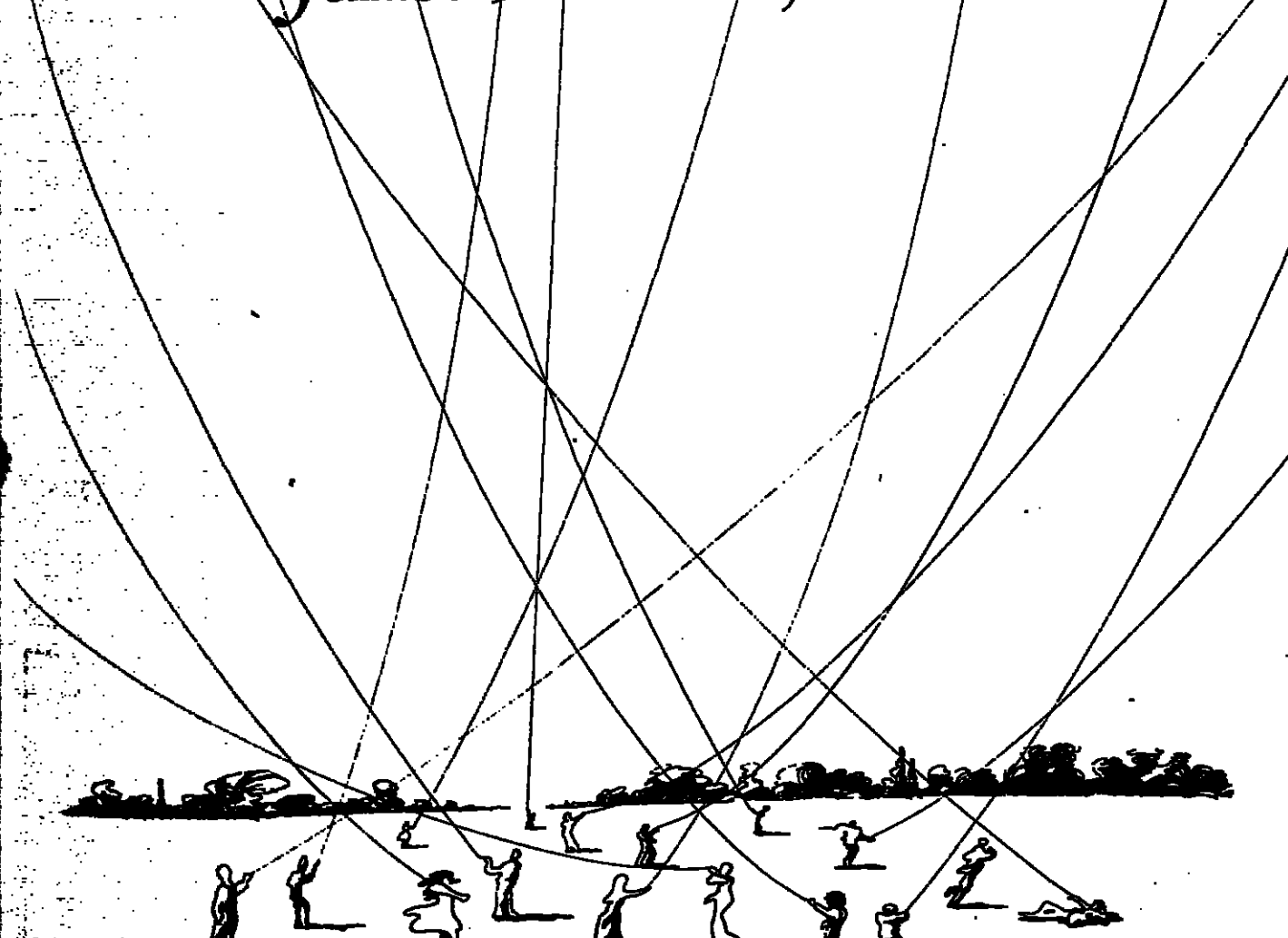
The only part of his career that he spent away from the Times was at Washington bureau chief for Time, Inc. from 1940 to 1945. From 1953 to 1955, he was news editor of the Washington bureau, after which he served for three years in Stockholm as the Times's Scandinavian correspondent. In 1958, he returned to Washington to help cover the final years of the Eisenhower Administration. Mr. Belair retired in January, 1976.

Louis Carl Harris

AUGUSTA, Ga. (AP) — Louis C. Harris, 66, who served as editor of the Augusta Chronicle and executive editor of the Augusta Herald, died yesterday of cancer. Mr. Harris also served as president of the Georgia Press Association in 1967 and president of the Georgia Associated Press Association in 1971.

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Carter: Slightly Imperial

It is rather odd that at the very moment when President Carter was sending mollifying messages to Moscow, in hopes of reducing the tensions of the war of words, he was throwing down a challenge to Congress which might well start another verbal conflict. To be sure, Mr. Carter's statements on the legislative veto process to a breakfast meeting of Democratic congressmen have sound sense in them. They may also — Herbert Hoover, among other presidents, believed so — have constitutional backing. But they also run counter to a trend in Congress and in the country that Mr. Carter was originally supposed to represent. They are, coming from the president, at least slightly imperial — and the imperial presidency has been anathema since Vietnam and Watergate.

So far as the Constitution goes, it cannot be forgotten that when it was written, and when the final authority of Congress was fixed through its power over the purse, appropriations were largely for projects which could be defined in the laws that endorsed them. Now they tend to be for programs whose time, place and purpose can be greatly affected by administrative decisions. This has, according to Rep. James Wright, D-Texas, inspired "a voracious thirst on the part of non-elected bureaucrats to write regulations that have the force and effect of law, without the inconvenience of running for Congress."

And when Congress asserts its right to veto such actions, the two houses in the Capitol are themselves turned into very clumsy bureaucratic offices.

Mr. Carter, apparently, intends to ignore such veto provisions except with respect to major executive actions, such as the Mideast arms sale. That could bring on a federal court case of considerable significance; it is almost certain to bring acute frictions between Mr. Carter and Congress.

In other words, Congress has asserted itself against the "imperial presidency" in ways that gravely hamper government efficiency, while Mr. Carter is asserting himself in a fashion that may add to, rather than cure, the ills against which he is contending.

The United States, during Watergate, was exposed to a very considerable dissection of its own Constitution, and became aware of a number of areas in which the prevailing gray should not be reduced to stark black and white; in which a good deal of elasticity has to be maintained if a document composed, essentially, two centuries ago, is to meet rapidly changing conditions. Now another of those areas is being brought into public view in a way that may require sharp definition, when mutual compromise by the executive and the legislative agencies offers the only genuine solution.

This was not ruled out by Mr. Carter's breakfast chat. But his tone there was not conducive to rational settlement of specific difficulties. Rather, the president seemed annoyed — and many congressmen will respond in the same fashion. This may be one of the faults of business at breakfast — perhaps it would be well for both groups to meet at a time when the participants are better adapted in mood to the day's work.

The World Bank in Danger

In Mexico, loans from the World Bank are putting tens of thousands of acres of farmland under irrigation to help feed a rapidly growing population. The loans are bringing electricity and safe drinking water, for the first time, to hundreds of impoverished villages. These loans are not, incidentally, charity. They carry an interest rate that covers the cost at which the World Bank itself borrows.

In Cameroon, on the west coast of Africa, a small loan from the World Bank is increasing rice production for some 3,400 families whose income currently averages around \$70 a year. The loan is bringing in a controlled water supply, improved seed, fertilizer and — like most World Bank loans — technical advice. This one is a soft loan, which means a minimal interest rate and deferred payments.

In Indonesia, a World Bank loan is buying safe water supplies for the steamy slums of Jakarta. Over the last generation, the city's population has shot from half a million up to 4.5 million, most of it having no sewage service whatever. The loan is also building communal toilets, paved footpaths and schools.

The World Bank is now the main conduit of development aid from the rich countries to the poor. Because the World Bank is a tough and careful lender — none of its loans have ever been defaulted — it is also a catalyst for large loans from multinational commercial banks. The North-South relationship, measured in actual flow of cash, runs through the World Bank. It now lends \$8.5 billion a year — compared, for example, with the U.S. annual outlay of some \$1.2 billion a year in direct country-to-country development aid.

Most of the bank's money comes from bonds that it sells in financial centers like New York. It can borrow more cheaply and surely than poor countries with shaky currencies. But like any other bank, it requires a basic fund of capital that is a lever for all the rest. That capital is contributed by the governments of the rich countries, of which the

largest, and the leader, is the United States. This country now provides only one-quarter of the annual capital requirement. But if it defaults on this commitment, the whole World Bank structure may well collapse.

The U.S. contribution this year is in great danger. President Carter asked Congress in January for \$3.5 billion for the World Bank and smaller regional development banks. The House Appropriations Committee has cut it to \$2.6 billion. Next week the bill is scheduled to come to the House floor, where there will be a series of attempts either to cut it further or to attach crippling political conditions to it. The bill's prospects were uncertain even before the California tax referendum threw Congress into its present panic. But it would be suicidal for a country with an average family income of \$18,000 to cut its taxes by eliminating aid to countries where the average income is a few hundred dollars.

Beyond the obvious moral issues, there is the sharpest U.S. self-interest in keeping the World Bank in business. The dilemmas of a rich country bordered by poor ones are illustrated by the steady stream of illegal immigrants into the United States. Americans know that it cannot be stopped without resort to unacceptable police methods. Americans also understand that the real remedy is greater opportunity for poor Latin Americans in their own countries. The principal means of providing that opportunity is the World Bank.

Americans also know that their foreign trade deficit is getting steadily worse. Part of the solution lies in expanding exports to developing countries — but the rate at which they buy U.S. goods depends on the rate at which they develop. U.S. exports to Latin America nearly doubled over the past four years, but it takes capital to keep that process going. The case for development aid rests not only on the needs of the poor countries, but on those of the rich as well.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Rhodesia: Need for Settlement

What happens in Rhodesia is likely to be immeasurably more cataclysmic than the lamentable events in Zaire unless the internal settlement — now over three months old — succeeds. Unfortunately it seems to be showing signs of flagging.

The Rhodesians themselves, black and white, have yet to convince the outside world that they are in earnest. One example is the persistence of the Land Tenure Act which divides up country and town alike into black and white areas. Again, the world wants more solid evidence that the apparatus for a corruption-free election can be mounted by next Dec. 31.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 24, 1903

PARIS — Alberto Santos-Dumont yesterday made an early morning trip in his dirigible, Santos-Dumont No. 9, from his balloon shed in Neuilly to his residence at 114 Avenue des Champs Elysees, where he took breakfast with friends before returning to his starting point. The trip, which was made in calm weather, took the craft down the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne and around the Arc de Triomphe, to a specially constructed landing-stage on the balcony of his house.

Fifty Years Ago

June 24, 1928

BERLIN — Prof. Georg Wegener said yesterday that the German government had reached agreement with Dr. Hugo Eckener, Commander of the USN dirigible Los Angeles on its last transatlantic trip, regarding the initiation of two exploration flights over and around the North Pole next spring in his new Zeppelin LZ-127. The cost of the expedition will be defrayed partly by the German government and partly by other nations. The crew will consist of 35 persons, half of them scientists.



U.S., Cuba: Quiet, Please

By Cole Blasler

WASHINGTON — The United States should take Cuban and Soviet military operations in Africa seriously, but should respond to the actual situation, not to a cold-war stereotype divorced from reality. That response needs to take into account the present risks and opportunities regarding Africa in U.S.-Cuban relations.

Some journalists, political leaders and officials are interpreting the current situation in Africa as if the Soviet Union were using a puppet government, Cuba, to support opposition revolutionary movements to overthrow established popular, even democratic orders. Such an interpretation is wrong on virtually all counts.

First, the Cuban government is not conducting military operations in Angola and Ethiopia because the Soviet Union forced it to do so. As a leader of Third World revolutionary movements in the 1960s, sometimes over Soviet opposition, Cuba has stronger ties with some African political leaders than the Soviet Union. Castro is probably more genuinely committed to political involvement in the Third World than the Soviet Union. Cuban and Soviet joint interests in Africa are a product of converging interests, not Soviet domination. The widely voiced view that the Cubans are Soviet mercenaries or merely Soviet surrogates grossly exaggerates Soviet power and undercuts Cuba's political commitments and initiatives.

Second, Cuba is not supporting classic opposition revolutionary movements in Angola or Ethiopia. The Portuguese decided to leave Angola in the hands of the three anti-colonial political movements before the Cuban troops arrived. On the initiative of one of the three groups, the MPLA, Cuba sent troops to help consolidate the MPLA's position. Cuba did not intervene in a classical revolutionary struggle against an old regime but in a civil war between competing revolutionary factions. In Ethiopia, the incumbent Ethiopian government invited the Cuban military to help repel an attack across Ethiopia's recognized frontiers by a Somali-backed secessionist movement.

U.S. leaders have also charged the Cubans and the Russians with responsibility, in the attack of the Katanga secessionist forces against the Shaba Province in Zaire. The nature of the Cuban and Soviet connection with the Katanga rebels is not yet clear. In any case, the latter are not in the classic Marxist revolutionary mold. In the 1960s the Katanga forces were leading opponents of Moscow's friend Patrice Lumumba. Ideological tensions, rather than affinity, characterize their relationship with Cuba and the Soviet Union.

Third, neither the old order nor democracy is at stake in either country. The Portuguese had decided to withdraw from Angola, and Haile Selassie had been overthrown in Ethiopia long before the Cubans came. Angola and Ethiopia have not enjoyed Western-style democracy, nor are they likely to in the near future, with or without the Cubans.

Cuban and Soviet activities are not directed against political groups that share U.S. or Western European political values. The revolutionary groups that the Cuban and MPLA forces are trying to suppress in Angola were originally socialist with ties to Moscow or Peking. They have no sustained record of governance, and what they would do once in power is speculative. Cuban involvement in the Horn of Africa is to support Ethiopia and against Somalia — that is, one military socialist dictatorship against another. The Katanga rebels attacked Mobutu Sese Seko's one-party authoritarian regime.

Cuban and Soviet military involvements in Angola and Ethiopia should be recognized for what they are: political interference in the internal affairs of two small African countries at the request of shaky, incumbent authoritarian socialist governments.

How, then, should the United States respond to the Cuban military presence in Africa, particularly as it relates to bilateral relations with Cuba?

One answer is to ignore Cuba and Soviet policies is very likely to have results opposite to those intended, partly because the Carter administration has relatively little leverage to exert on the Cubans and their Soviet supporters. In short, bluffing is apt to backfire. The United States has had no success in intimidating Castro in the past, particularly when it has been attempted in the public media. Castro is proud and can count on Soviet support in the face of U.S. pressure. And if Carter moves beyond jawboning to unilateral military or clandestine countermeasures, he might be playing into Cuban and Soviet hands, contributing to the polarization of much of black Africa behind Cuban and Soviet leadership. Such a cure is likely to be worse than the disease.

Quiet diplomacy would seem to have more to recommend it. Cuba (and the Soviet Union, for that matter) is more likely to display restraint if it can be shown — and not in a setting of public challenge — that military adventures involve not only heavy costs but also benefits foregone. The United States needs all the influence it can muster if it is to help prevent a further deterioration on the African continent. It must, therefore, recognize that Cuba retains much freedom of action and presents opportunities as well as risks for U.S. policy.

It is therefore regrettable that the Carter administration has been forced on the defensive in foreign policy through public ignorance and the efforts of political opponents to make Carter appear weak and indecisive in Africa. In fact, the administration's belligerent rhetoric on African matters appears to have more to do with domestic than world politics.

Senate Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd has proposed that the administration break its tenuous ties established with Cuba last Septem-

ber (and slow down the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks) as a sign of displeasure over Africa. Castro wants to restore economic relations with the United States, but the negotiations have never really gone far enough to whet his appetite. One would, therefore, need to ask oneself whether breaking off ties with Cuba is likely to achieve U.S. purposes in Africa or have an opposite effect.

From the U.S. perspective, rapprochement with Cuba has been sought in the U.S. interest, not in Cuba's (and now Carter's) policy of rapprochement toward Cuba was designed to reduce tensions and restore stability in the Caribbean and offer some prospect ultimately of reducing Soviet influence on the island. The achievement of those objectives may be more important in the long run than their sacrifice for little considered short-run objectives in a chaotic Africa. If the United States and Cuba could reestablish diplomatic relations and economic ties, Castro would have new incentives for being responsive to U.S. interests. It would not cause him to give up his revolutionary principles, but that relationship would give him more pragmatic reasons for restraint in practice.

At what may become a critical juncture, the public should avoid panic and support the Carter administration in a sensible policy. Such a policy will be more concerned with producing and advancing long-term U.S. national interests than in knee-jerk clandestine or overt military reactions designed to punish Cuba and the Soviet Union for military adventures in Africa.

Cole Blasler is a professor of political science at the University of Pittsburgh. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

Of U.S. Allies and Atoms

By David Calleo

LONDON — For reasons not difficult to understand, the United States has always been against other countries having nuclear weapons. Putting such awesome power into "irresponsible" hands, or increasing the danger of accidents, could hardly be expected to win U.S. support. Even U.S. liberals who favor a more "plural" world, with a less hegemonic role for the United States, almost invariably balk at proliferation.

Nuclear weapons have nevertheless proliferated to Britain, France, China, India, and possibly Israel. More countries have not followed, presumably because the economic and political costs have not seemed worth the putative advantages.

Over the years, our policy has tried to predetermine that calculation by offering positive incentives to abstainers. In many instances, we have guaranteed their security. We have also promised that abstention in the military sphere would not interfere with developing nuclear power and hence prejudice future industrial and commercial growth.

In an era of détente with the Soviet Union when no one's security was seriously threatened, and of cheap oil, when nuclear energy seemed an expensive toy, our non-proliferation policy had a relatively easy time.

The oil crisis has radically changed the situation. Europeans

have a serious oil shortage by the 1990s, particularly as the U.S. appetite grows unchecked. Hence, several European countries press forward in nuclear power, in programs that need 10 to 15 years lead time.

The Carter administration fears these programs as greatly increasing the use of plutonium and hence the possibility for military proliferation. The Congress, spurred by the administration, has renounced old fuel agreements and demanded new provisions to inhibit technological diffusion and control fuel supplies. These require renegotiating long-standing agreements with Euratom. The Europeans have up until now refused.

The new U.S. policy, unfortunately appears to mix nonproliferation with U.S. industrial and commercial primacy. With all the transatlantic strains generated by a dollar recession and a declining world, a new U.S. emphasis on controlling fuel supplies and having a veto over technological development and diffusion has aroused widespread anger and suspicion.

Enormous Stakes

To Europeans, it does not seem a propitious moment to make themselves more dependent than ever of the constancy of U.S. good will. The commercial stakes are, of course, enormous.

As a result, a festering diplomatic confrontation now threatens

Mondale Mission: Second Thoughts

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — As originally planned, Vice President Mondale was to make a quick trip to Israel at the end of this month, mainly as a friendly and ceremonial gesture, but more serious problems have developed in the Middle East over the last few weeks, and the administration is now changing its mind about his mission and thinking he should go to Cairo as well.

Israel and Egypt have both seemed to be hardening their positions on the West Bank and the Gaza District recently, and the fear in Washington is that they will get locked into irreconcilable policies unless something is done quickly to keep the peace negotiations going.

In the frustrations of the moment, it is not only Prime Minister Begin but also President Sadat who is rejecting the compromise suggestions of the United States. Both are under intense political pressures in their own countries, and are making extreme and even provocative public statements, which blur the possibilities of a step-by-step accommodation.

Out of Patience

For example, Sadat has been suggesting recently that he is running out of patience, when patience in this crisis is probably more important than anything else. In a Cairo news conference on May 30, he said: "I hope on the next day of July there will be a surprise. I think in these two months we shall reach a result — either the peace process gains momentum again, or it proves to be a failure."

In a speech to the Egyptian Air Force units on June 11, Sadat said: "I told him [the Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman] verbatim 'I want you to know that if you open this subject [the Israeli settlements] in front of me again, I will fight you to the ends of the earth. This is what I said, my sons.'"

Begin, meanwhile, has told the U.S. government in an official statement that he will make no promises to trade territory for peace, but that if he gets a peace treaty with his Arab neighbors he will consider a permanent settlement on the West Bank, the Gaza District, and with the Palestinians after five years.

Tactical Moves

There is reason for saying here that these are not fixed positions, but tactical moves to satisfy the military pressures on Sadat and the political pressures on Begin. In terms of propaganda, this seems to be the end of the "peace process," but in political terms, there is clearly still room for negotiation; not much, but some.

For example, the Israeli government's answer to Washington's questions about the future of the West Bank, the Gaza District and the Palestinians made no reference to the UN Security Council Resolution 242, which proposed a trade of land for peace, and the absence of any reference to Resolution 242 in Begin's reply to Carter was noted here, with some sadness.

But, in later explanations, it was made clear by the Israeli government in an official document that "Israel's position on Resolution 242 is that it accepts all the prin-

ciples of 242 including the element of withdrawal, as a basis for negotiation with all the neighboring Arab states, including Jordan.

Meanwhile, Sadat has said (May 31) though it was barely noticed in the press, that he understood Israel's anxiety over security, and would agree to demilitarize border zones, an area of limited armaments, UN troops in the border areas, and early-warning stations.

So there are still many things for Mondale to discuss in Cairo as well as in Jerusalem. Washington has put the hard questions to Begin: What, specifically, does he propose as a permanent settlement on the West Bank? Gaza, and for the Palestinians? Washington didn't like Begin's answers but it now wants to put the same questions to Sadat, and Mondale's mission is being revised to include experts who can explore these questions of substance in both Jerusalem and Cairo.

Nobody here expects that Mondale can do anything more than play for time, but time may be more important than almost anything else at this particular point. His mission is to break the present momentum toward a collapse of the peace talks and get Begin and Sadat back into negotiations.

The official Israeli explanations of their answers to President Carter's questions are more flexible than Begin's negative response.

For example, the Israeli government is now opening up other alternatives. It is stressing, not only that it will "consider" after five years the future of the West Bank, Gaza and the Palestinians, but will "agree" on a permanent settlement.

Fourth Option

"It will be recalled," an official Israeli memorandum says, "that President Carter had suggested that after five years, three options should be decided upon: a link with Israel, a link with Jordan, or a continuation of the status quo."

What is new and interesting is that the Israelis are now also beginning to talk about "a joint relationship among the three" which is explained in this report as a fourth option, namely some kind of political confederation for the political control of the disputed areas.

So the latest crisis, if it is handled carefully, could move the question away from "deadlines" and "surprises," and threats of war, and out of propaganda back to negotiation. This could be a fundamental test of Mondale's political and diplomatic skills, but as the Carter administration is beginning to realize, he cannot stop the drift unless he goes to Cairo as well as to Jerusalem.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

The Art Market

Quasi-Political Notions Enter the Auction Room

By Soren Meljorn

LONDON, June 23 (IHT) — Yesterday afternoon's sale of the Von Hirsch collection, at which Renaissance bronzes, Gothic sculpture and some objects d'art were laid out on the block, has finally demonstrated what one surmised at the start of the sale Tuesday and felt almost sure of yesterday morning after the sale of enamels and ivories: A basic change has taken place in public attitudes toward art in general and more particularly objects d'art.

Once again, some of the prices bore no relation to the accustomed scale. This time they were paid for objects which could not be argued to be unique, like the last available Durer landscape watercolor sold on Tuesday or the 12th-century arm ornament bought by the Germanisches Museum yesterday.

Few professionals thought that a bronze figure of Hercules made in Florence in the early 16th century would climb to £46,200. The bronze is good but not the greatest work of Renaissance bronze makers and its author is not even known. Equally surprising was the price fetched by two Florentine gilt bronze angels, each 14.5 centimeters high, which sold for £34,000. At one third of the price they would still be expensive. And there was some irony in the £68,500 paid for a Venetian bronze figure of a nude, "Negress With a Mirror," attributed to Danese Cattaneo (1509-1573). The buyer was perhaps unaware that another cast with a virtually identical patina had been for sale in the London trade for quite a while at a reportedly much lower price.

Ugly But Expensive

This abrupt change in the price scale could be observed in every category, not just the Renaissance bronzes. A mid-15th-century Flemish figure soared to a dizzy £48,400, which is its remarkable ugliness hardly led one to expect. And a 15th-century dish of Moorish workmanship from Spain went up to £34,000, easily three times the max-

imum figure fetched by items of this type.

In short, the economics of the art market no longer applied, because preoccupations of a quasi-political nature had been substituted for the usual criteria of aesthetic appreciation. The crucial factor behind the whirlwind which sent prices spiraling up was the German determination to recuperate national heirlooms.

Remarkably enough, a parallel attitude is now shared by other countries, including Britain. There had been signs of this last year when the dispersal of the Mentmore possessions had provoked such an outcry in Britain. True, the Mentmore objects were intrinsically uninteresting for the greater part, and often frankly bad, but they came to be seen as a collective monument of the English rural landscape. This year, national museums were short of money and did not even try to compete. So the National Railway Pension Fund jumped in and bought a piece described as a major specimen of English art of the Middle Ages — the base of a Romanesque candlestick, acquired for £50,000.

Clearly, they can hardly expect this to leave them a huge profit if and when they resell it. What presumably prevailed concerning their decision to buy was a sense of national interest — even though, ironically enough, the candlestick has a highly Germanic feel and may very well not be English.

A Golden Aura

Once the major objects of the Von Hirsch sale came to be seen in this light of "fighting for the national heritage," the entire sale became surrounded by a golden aura. An Italian bronze toad of the 16th century sold yesterday afternoon for £6,050 would, in another context, be worth about one third of the price, which is what they would probably bring if resold in the short term. This, already happened at Mentmore last year. Bad late-19th-century imitations of French 18th-century porcelain from Vincennes



Urs Graf drawing fetched £134,200 this week at Sotheby's.

were being knocked down at prices ranging between £700 and £800 instead of the £30-£35 they normally would fetch. Today they are back in the £30-£35 bracket. The Von Hirsch sale will therefore not change lead into gold and send the prices of bad or banal objects up.

The new situation created by the Von Hirsch sale is of a different order. It means that if and when an important collection including objects that can be seen as part of a national heritage is offered on the market, then — and then only — the usual price structure will give way.

The other effect of this sale concerns international competition among auctioneers. It represents a major breakthrough for Sotheby's, which scored decisively against the French market, where the sale would almost certainly have been held a quarter of a century ago. Sotheby's brilliantly dramatized the

potential of the Von Hirsch collection by staging one of the most remarkable publicity campaigns in art-market history for which full credit is due to Anne Marie Arpels of Clark and Nelson's. Sotheby's public relations affiliate company. Here again, Mentmore was the trial gallop.

Von Hirsch Sale Nets £691,350

LONDON, June 23 (UPI) — Another sale of Robert von Hirsch's record-setting collection brought £691,350 (\$1.3 million) today. Furniture from the Von Hirsch hoard, which he ordered sold on his death last November at 94, brought the total from five of eight Von Hirsch auctions to more than £1.2 million (\$2.3 million) — more than double the total for the Mentmore sale of the century's last year.

Ferrara

Robert Morris, Padiglione d'Arte Contemporanea, Parco Massari, Ferrara, to Aug. 16. Majestic but felt pieces of dark gray or white, nine of plastic, nine of metal, a chain made of gigantic links, an inclined plane, an enormous aluminum mesh fence folding in and out and other works by this American "minimalist" sculptor range from 1964 to 1975. Handsomely distributed as they are in the halls of the old, recently restored stables of a Renaissance palace, it is not likely that these austere works will ever be viewed under more favorable circumstances, so this is a rare occasion. Architectural but not architecture, made of everyday materials, spare, well proportioned and calculated, these outside objects, hangings or mute repeats influence the space around them. They amplify as well as modify it, act as starting points for our awareness of it, lead us to symmetry and a certain grandeur.

Rome

Carriè Bresson, 40 Years of Photography, Palazzo delle Esposizioni, 194 Via Nazionale, Rome, to July 10. Here are some of the old classics: the peeping toms in Brussels, biddies in Cordoba and Athens, the watcher in the bullring, Matisse and his doves, Giacometti crossing the street, and many others. But that the Carriè Bresson team of eye, hand and machine, after almost half a century of reporting around the world, is still in perfect working order is made obvious by such shots as "La Rotonda" 1969, "Palermo" 1972, "Leningrad" 1973, "Model Prison, New Jersey U.S.A." 1975, and so on. —EDITH SCHLOSS.

Auction Sales

SALE OF ANTIQUE COINS IN COLOGNE. Saturday, September 30, 1978. There will take place one of the most important auctions of antique coins in Germany. Approx. 800 rare Greek and Roman coins of excellent quality are offered for sale. This auction is a must for all antique coin collectors. Do not fail to order the catalogue (sent on request) or to attend the sale. Catalogue available for DM 15,- (\$10,-). We request no order on receipt of September 1. With best regards. Your Auction Sales House HANS-JÜRGEN KNOKE Auctioneers Antiquarische Kabinett, Siegburger Str. 308-310 D-5000 Köln 91 (post). Tel.: 0221/802245.

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Around the European Galleries

Paris

Ipsoteguy, Fondation Nationale des Arts Graphiques et Plastiques, 11 Rue Berryer, Paris 8, to Aug. 15. This exhibition presents a selection of sculptures and drawings by Ipsoteguy from 1957 to 1978. Ipsoteguy's world, which is served by an impeccable craft, is a very private one. Each sculpture, with its unusual, narrative complexities, reflects in a transparent form the artist's commanding fantasies and obsessions. One occasionally has the sense of committing some sort of indiscretion by looking at them, and this impression is enhanced by the way Ipsoteguy uses structures with preholes in some cases. There is a sensuality in Ipsoteguy's work which appears both raw, unmediated and liberated by an act of the will. The complexities which he obviously finds necessary, and which are often cruel and surgical, reflect a torment and give shape in marble and bronze (often combined) to a fugitive erotic underworld. The tone, on the whole, is baroque — a baroque of rhetoric in which the eloquence of mind and the passion of matter are almost never fully joined. The result is formally fascinating and fascinating, too, by the formal authority which it displays.

De la Figurative, Galerie Bellint, 28 bis Boulevard de Sebastopol, Paris 8, to July 2. This show involves 12 artists who have chosen to paint in representational vein without being photorealists. There is no other obvious link between a Szafran, a Joussein, a Vladimir Moulin or an Iscan. Each artist is represented by a couple of works. Sam Szafran is the only one to have a really considerable reputation. There are some attractive works, but one wonders at the purpose of such a show, which appears to reflect the organizer's own personalities at the swiftly changing contemporary scene.

Yuri Kuper, Galerie Herve Oden, 85 bis Rue du Faubourg Saint-Hippolyte, Paris 8, to July 15. Yuri Kuper, born in Moscow in 1940, emigrated to Israel in 1972. This is his first Paris show, presenting paintings and boxes in which three-dimensional objects attempt to mimic the diffuseness of his paintings. Kuper's world is grayed, with a ghostly table or chest of drawers from which a ghostly cup and spoon seem to be rising or falling. It is a silent world, in any case, with a touch of precision to it. The boxes try to pass for paintings, too, with objects lazily piled behind a nylon-stocking type mesh or a translucent architectural paper. The play here between the seen and the world behind it has an original quality which is not merely formal.

Bologna

The Metaphysics of the Everyday. Museum of Modern Art, Bologna. Fairgrounds, Palazzo dei Diamanti, Ferrara. Through September. Every year in connection with the adjacent art fair the City of Bologna mounts a survey of contemporary art in its modern museum.

On the Arts Agenda

Puccini's "Madama Butterfly" is the final new staging of the season at the Paris Opera. It opened June 23 in a production mounted earlier this year by La Scala in Milan with stage direction by Jorge Lavelli and sets and costumes by Max Bigness. Georges Pretre will conduct a cast headed by Teresa Zylis-Gara in the title part, Franco Tagliavini as Pinkerton and Tom Krause as Sharpless. Other performances are scheduled for June 27 and July 6, 10, 15, 18, 21, 24 and 27. The production replaces the planned staging of Tchaikovsky's "Queen of Spades" that was canceled when Soviet cultural authorities refused to let Yuri Lyubimov, the Moscow theater director, travel to Paris to carry out his planned production.

Henry Moore has given to the Tate Gallery in London a group of 36 of his sculptures which, together with those already acquired by the gallery, will be shown in an exhibition of the entire Tate collection of the artist's sculptures from June 28 to Aug. 28. Simultaneously, the Tate will show a retrospective exhibition entirely devoted to Moore's drawings, with a total of 261 included in the exhibition.

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Theater in London

When Strindberg Tragedy Is Seen as Black Comedy

By John Walker

LONDON, June 23 (IHT) — There is no great dividing line in life between tragedy and comedy. Most calamities, on the one hand, or personal scale, are marked by a sense of the ridiculous. In real life, clowning play Hamlet all the time. On stage, though, the two are separated. Tragic heroes die horrible deaths rather than expiring after slipping on a banana skin. Strindberg is one of the few writers who can maintain the right ironic balance. His plays, in their cool treatment of emotional excess, are ambivalent enough to be able to contain farce at the center of the action.

At the Aldwych Theatre, John Caird's direction of "The Dance of Death" for the Royal Shakespeare Company successfully treats the play as a black comedy in which the frequent laughter does nothing to alleviate the horror of the central situation, with Strindberg's usual husband and wife locked in a struggle for supremacy, in which no victory is possible.

Emrys James' marvelous performance as Edgar, the devoted author, is a masterpiece of the living death of his marriage and fighting against his actual apocalyptic death, pushes the character into a grotesque caricature, monstrous and bloated as a toad, without losing touch with reality.

Wrong Strength

It is a little difficult to accept that he would have even been married to Sheila Allen, an actress with the wrong kind of strength for the role of his wife. She suggests a direct tough-mindedness — modern liberated femininity — rather than the more calculated willfulness that Strindberg seems to have deflected.

But the play is an exciting one, particularly in the intense, first half interrupted only by the ineffectual interventions of a few minor characters at a heavy-weight wrestling match, of the family friend Kurt, whom both take a little time out to destroy. Alan David is nicely self-effacing in the role.

The second half is a more conventional treatment, cluttered by its subplot of the young beginning to copy the mistakes of their elders and also to destroy them, but it maintains the pace of a hectic farce, with the action concentrated by Mary Moore's setting of a central arena.

Farce is also the medium chosen by Bill Morrison to put over his bitter political point in "Flying Blind" at the Royal Court Theatre, a play which sets a bedroom comedy against the wasteland which is present-day Belfast.

Bad taste, of course, is part of his intention. At its climax the play moves from a triple discovery of marital infidelities to the outrage of senseless murders, with a skillful economy and shattering impact. The two themes of normal human muddle — essentially decent for all its sexual couplings — and of rigid, mindless human brutality come together with great effect.

Perhaps rigid is the wrong word to describe the attitudes of Morrison's killers — Catholic and Protestant — since the play explicitly equates murder with sex. In one scene, Dan (Peter Postlethwaite), whose home is invaded by rival gangs, disarms and disconcerts a girl, who holds a pistol to his head, by stripping his clothes off and offering to make love to her.

Morrison's contempt is directed at those who try to solve their problems by sectarian murder and also at those who offer simplistic ideological solutions — in this instance Michael (Patrick Drury), a sociologist who descends on Dan from England intent on running off with Dan's wife, but who stays to seduce the baby-sitter.

But even for all farce, the play contains a great deal of agonice. Much of the dialogue is given over to setting up the play's final words. And, indeed, even more is taken up with ruminations on the Irish political situation. At such times, under Alan Dossor's direction, the play comes to a full stop and only revives after the first act, which is occupied by a slow exposition.

There are some good performances, notably by Postlethwaite as the confused Dan, Simon Callow as a local politician terrified by threats on his life, Alan Devin as a shortsighted incompetent terrorist, and Andrew Wyatt as a hysterical juvenile delinquent.

Tom Stoppard and Andre Previn's "Every Good Boy Deserves Favour" at the Mermade Theatre also contains comedy at the expense of politics. This piece, for actors and orchestra was given a concert performance at the Royal Festival Hall last July when it



Sheila Allen

seemed to me a work notable for its ingenuity but little else.

Certainly, the work is full of high-spirited Stoppard, characteristically witty, but few of the jokes arise from the subject matter — a Soviet dissident who finds himself locked in a cell in a mental hospital with a genuine madman — but are rather imposed upon it.

John Woodvine is impressive as the dissident, bewildered by a society, which treats him as mad for speaking the truth, and Ian McDiarmid works up a jokey mania as a man with an orchestra playing in his head. But even at the length of a little over an hour, the piece seems strained beyond its limits.

At Riverside Studios, Nicholas

Wright's "Treetops" is far more dogged and longwinded in what is cynically called "A Merry Farewell to the Past." Interminable is nearer the mark. Wright has set his play in the South Africa of 1952, at the moment before repression affected white as well as black and liberals still worried that their protests might "rock the boat."

Individual scenes — especially a father, dazed by sunstroke, attempting to explain to his son why he is leaving home — show Wright to be a talented writer. But the play is painfully slow in making its point and, under John Burgess' direction, is marooned in the middle of the vast stage, lost like a pimple on an elephant. When a boy gets out of bed to shut his door, he is faced with a 100-yard dash.

In a smaller theater, or with the action focused and quickened in a central space, the play might have exhibited some life. As it was, I was defeated by it at the end of the first act, tired of watching the efforts of good actors, notably Bill Paterson and Gillian Barge, dissipated by space.

The one moment of liveliness was a dream sequence featuring a chimpanzee on a bicycle. If the Riverside Studios intends to lose any more small domestic dramas in its huge arena, it might consider equipping the entire cast with bicycles, at least to get on and off the stage.

Music in Hungary

Congenial Trade Fair of Short Recitals

By David Stevens

KESZTHELY, Hungary, June 23 (IHT) — Hungary is Europe's most industrious promoter of music and musicians as an export product, and seven years ago the country's musical authorities came up with the idea of organizing a kind of "rock-festival" for young performing musicians as the main (fests) on display.

The idea is to offer a showcase to young artists presumably ready for a career but not yet embarked on it. The format is a series of short recitals (40 minutes each) with year's programs chosen by the performers and given to an audience of impresarios, festival directors, musical journalists and the like. The public comes into it only through television, limited this year to gala opening and closing events, and as an eventual audience for the talents on display here.

If the trade fair analogy seems crass, the atmosphere is entirely musical. There is an absence of competitiveness that is relaxing to performers and audience alike. The first three recitals were held at Esterhazy, a chateau rich in musical associations from Haydn's long residence there, but that is under renovation, so this year's event was held in Festetics Castle — a similar but more handsomely decorated 18th-century chateau near the shore of Lake Balaton.

Planets Dominate

As usual, the pianists were most numerous among the 23 entries from 18 countries — six solo and a teen-age Hungarian duo — but otherwise there was a distribution with signs of change in the music market. There were, for instance, no solo violinists, but three string

quartets (one an all-women Soviet group) and four solo cellists. There were five woodwind players — three of them flutists — two sopranos, a guitarist of avant-garde persuasion, and a Spanish percussion group obviously modeled on the celebrated Percussions de Strasbourg.

Two of the string quartets were outstanding, particularly considering the time it normally takes to develop a polished ensemble. Hungary's Takacs-Nagy Quartet — already the winner at last year's Evian competition but still made up of undergraduates at the Liszt Academy in Budapest — played Schumann with a vibrant romanticism and made a convincing case for Zoltan Durko's Quartet No. 2. The Dolezal Quartet, from Czechoslovakia, displayed splendidly rich and balanced tone as well as passionate commitment in Janacek's Quartet No. 1. The women of the Kalafin Philharmonia Quartet did not quite match this, impressing listeners more in Shostakovich than in Mozart.

Harsh Acoustics

Georg Faust, a West German cellist, impressed not only in Beethoven's Opus 102 sonata but in Penderecki's "Capriccio per Siegfried Palm," from which he extracted considerable music instead of going only for the avant-garde pyrotechnics. Malcolm Messiter, an English oboist, showed mastery of tone and style in a program that moved from Bach to Poulenc to Britten before winding up with some exuberant variations on themes from Donizetti's "La Favorita."

Bottomless Well

Peter Nagy, 18, and Balazs Szokolay, 17, represent the newest generation of Hungary's seemingly bottomless well of pianists. Presenting them as a duo solved the problem of choosing between one or the other, and they played well together in Bartok and Liszt, but the Schumann and Brahms they played separately suggested plenty of room for future development.

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Japan Plans To Impose Export Curb
Tariff Cut Offer Hit By EEC as Too Small

TOKYO, June 23 (Reuters) — Japan will accelerate implementation of export curbs and emergency imports to reduce its trade surplus, Toshio Komoto, international trade and industry minister, said today following a meeting of the cabinet's Economic Council.

The council also agreed to promote multilateral trade negotiations to prevent expansion of protectionism and contribute to growth of world trade; to ask other countries to restrain inflation; and take measures aimed at helping nonferrous metal mines, aluminum smelting, shipbuilding and other industries suffering from recession, the minister said.

The council agreed to promote existing plans to develop electric power sources, build oil-stockpile bases and step up surveys for other large projects.

There was a consensus among the participants including economic cabinet ministers and central bank officials — that an important task facing the government is to pass on to consumers import-price declines resulting from the appreciation of the yen. In foreign-exchange trading today, the dollar fell below 209 yen but recovered slightly following central bank intervention to finish at 209.55 yen in heavy turnover.

In assessing the present economic situation in the country, the council saw many bright signs including stable prices, progress of inventory adjustments and the effects of increased public works spending, Mr. Komoto said. The group added they believed present efforts should be maintained and that further efforts should be made to achieve the government's economic growth target of 7 percent for the current fiscal year.

However, Sanwa Bank, in a separate forecast, said that real economic growth will not rise by more than 5.5 percent in the year, even if bold measures, including a 1.5-trillion-yen (about \$7.2 billion) supplementary budget, are taken. The bank added that growth will slow to below 5 percent if no drastic measures, including the increased spending, are taken.

Cuts 'Disappointing'

Meanwhile, EEC officials again termed Japan's offer to cut tariffs at the Geneva multilateral trade negotiations "disappointing" and held out the possibility the community would withdraw some of its own tariff-cutting proposals at the negotiations if the Japanese did not increase their offers.

"There is a substantial imbalance between Japan's offer and the total of the community offer," said Roy Denman, director-general of external relations for the Common Market Commission, following two days of official talks. "If at the end of the day we have to balance the books on this basis, then clearly we, on the community side, will, to our regret, have to withdraw some of our offers," he said.

LONDON, June 23 (AP-DJ) — European nations need to go through some painful adjustments to realize their economies and reduce unemployment, a growing number of analysts are beginning to believe.

"The industrialized world has just gone through three decades of economic and social changes hitherto unthought of," says Janes Stanovnik, executive secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Europe. "Acceleration of economic development and social welfare proceeded in unprecedented proportions. But now we're at a point where this can no longer be repeated."

Even now, widespread protectionism can avert, Europe faces the crucial problem of modernizing its aging industrial base to compete now with Japan and other industrial dynamo and, in the future, with quickly developing OPEC members and others, such as Brazil, European officials talk of developing "new" industries, such as electronics and high-technology services, to replace textile mills and shipyards.

"Major structural shifts are needed," Mr. Stanovnik says. "But as the developed countries shift to new industries, they must accept the fact that disposable incomes won't be able to grow 5 percent a year as in the past." He adds: "Europe is paying the price for a lot of 'wrong' development."

The key impediment to European growth is insufficient investment in the kinds of manufacturing industries that can produce competitive products — and more jobs over the next few years. The ECE estimates that total fixed-capital formation in Western Europe this year will rise only about 2.6 percent, adjusted for inflation, after a 1.3-percent increase in 1977. Last year's figure varied widely from country to country, of course, ranging from a 15-percent increase in the Netherlands and Austria to a 15-percent drop in Sweden and Finland.



Robert Engel



Jean-Louis Masurel

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Robert Engel, a senior vice president heading Morgan Guaranty's U.K. and Scandinavian banking operations and its shipping industry business world-wide, will succeed Dennis Weatherstone as executive vice president and treasurer at the parent New York bank, (MGT, June 17). Jean-Louis Masurel, vice president and general manager of the Paris office, will become senior vice president and replace Mr. Engel in London. David Band Jr., vice president and general manager of the Singapore office, will replace Mr. Masurel and John Olds will replace Mr. Engel in London.

Strikes Return to Brazil After a 14-Year Absence

By Juan de Onis

SAO BERNARDO, Brazil, June 23 (NYT) — The right of workers to strike, repressed by Brazil's military regime for 14 years, has been reasserted successfully by the metalworkers of this industrial center with dramatic impact on labor-management relations in Brazil.

The strikes began here last month at the Saab-Scania truck plant, one of the hundreds of multinational companies installed in the industrial suburbs of Sao Paulo. The managers were astonished when the morning shift came to work on May 12 and refused to turn on their machines. They just sat.

"Nobody expected this. I was shocked," said Alcides Klein, commercial director of Saab-Scania, where half the 2,000 workers are members of the Sao Bernardo metalworkers union.

The shock soon spread as sit-down movements began at the larger Ford and Mercedes factories.

Strikes illegal

The labor courts declared the strikes illegal. Federal officials authorized police to clear the plants upon company request. But the nonviolent movement ended after the auto makers negotiated an agreement with the unions granting 65,000 workers wage increases totaling 24.5 percent between June 1 and next February.

"The great victory, even more than the wage increases, was that we forced the companies to negotiate an agreement directly with the

place Mr. Band. The changes are effective at the end of this year.

Owens-Illinois has named Robert Little, president of international operations, to the board of directors of its West German subsidiary, Gerresheimer Glass. He succeeds Malcolm Cooper, who has been appointed a president of Kerr Glass Manufacturing in the United States.

Giorgio Boschi has been appointed vice president of Essochem Europe based in Belgium.

Peer reviews involve extensive checking by outside auditors of the internal procedures, controls and performance of an auditing firm. Such reviews occasionally have been required by the SEC as part of a settlement of a suit brought by the agency against a firm. In the past, some firms voluntarily hired outside auditors as an effort to generate improvements in their internal procedures.

Recently, the Institute established peer reviews as mandatory, every three years, for firms that have SEC-registered corporations as clients. A committee of the Institute is drafting specific guides for the performance of such reviews.

Initially, the guide will apply only to the domestic offices of the auditing firms. However, Mr. Konkel said it is intended "ultimately" to be expanded to foreign offices.

One problem is that there is a wide variety of organizational structures among the international auditing firms depending on the country involved and the nature of the firm, the foreign offices actually may be a foreign partnership loosely affiliated with the U.S. firm. In some cases, the international firm is a partnership of individual or partnerships in various countries. Often, the foreign firms do most of their business with their own clients in their own countries and audit overseas affiliates of U.S. corporations only on request from a U.S. auditor.

Peer reviews of these firms would focus on the quality of the work they do for U.S. firms.

"We are not allowed to pass on increased labor costs, above what the government authorizes, in the price of our vehicles," Mr. Paul said. "If we are going to bargain with labor, we need freedom on wages and prices." He contended that many auto makers lost money here last year.

If the example of the Sao Bernardo metalworkers is followed by other labor groups, management of Brazilian and foreign companies, including hundreds of U.S. enterprises, that established themselves here during the "Brazilian miracle," are in for collective bargaining problems that they have not had to face before.

Businessmen say they are waiting for stronger consumer demand and enhanced profitability before they step up investment in Europe. "If we could see a pickup in real demand, and a really buoyant market in Europe, coupled with wage demands limited to productivity increases, we could increase investment more," says Arnold Colon, an executive of the electronics giant, Philips. "Money itself isn't the problem, nor is political instability," he adds. "Europe is gloomy, and businessmen more hesitant, than the rest of the world."

Philips, like many other firms, plans no new job-creating investments in Europe this year. While total capital spending may rise, at it did last year, the European outlay will go for maintenance and expansion of existing plants rather than for new facilities.

Partly because of the gloom at home and partly because of the decline in the value of the dollar, huge amounts of European money are flowing into U.S. securities, manufacturing plants and real estate.

Problems or doubts about energy supplies. High levels of inflation, running at an annual rate of 9.3 percent, also continue to impede corporate investment.

The path to economic recovery, EEC leaders say, lies in careful stimulation of consumer demand in countries such as West Germany, Britain and France that apparently can afford to do so. But simply boosting demand might prove self-defeating. The U.K. Treasury worries that if it raises demand too much, 40 percent or more of the extra spending will go for imports — hurting the balance of payments and not helping domestic employment.

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CPAs Plan U.S. Audits Of Affiliates
Conflict Seen Likely With European Rules

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP-DJ) — Prodded by the Securities and Exchange Commission, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants is moving toward imposition of its quality control system, called peer review, on the foreign affiliates of U.S. auditing firms.

The program, which requires a close examination of the international workings of a firm by outside auditors, will not come, according to James Konkel, a partner in Touche Ross who heads the professional association's task force on the subject, Complex legal and technical problems need to be resolved and, he says, "we haven't even scratched the surface yet."

The move already is generating an international fuss among accountants over such issues as the program's costs, the jurisdictional rights of the SEC and the Institute and the confidentiality of the foreign firms' client records.

In the long run, however, many accountants expect some form of peer review to be established. Mr. Konkel does not foresee any major, unsolvable problems with extending the program to such countries as Canada, Britain and Australia.

Today, where accounting is patterned on the U.S. system, but secrecy laws and traditions will make it more difficult in Switzerland, West Germany, France and some developing countries, he predicts.

Peer reviews involve extensive checking by outside auditors of the internal procedures, controls and performance of an auditing firm. Such reviews occasionally have been required by the SEC as part of a settlement of a suit brought by the agency against a firm. In the past, some firms voluntarily hired outside auditors as an effort to generate improvements in their internal procedures.

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Ford Shuns Making Compacts

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, June 23 (NYT) — A Ford Motor executive conceded today the company was not taking full advantage of the dollar's depreciation to pry some small-car market share away from imports.

In testimony before the Senate foreign economic policy subcommittee, John Deaver, chief economist for the nation's No. 2 auto maker, said that the primary determinant of how many small cars his company produced was not the competitiveness of imports, or even market demand, but the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975.

That law requires auto manufacturers to achieve a certain average fuel efficiency standard for their entire fleet. So at the beginning of a model year, he said, the manufacturer estimates how many large and medium-sized cars it can sell. It then calculates how many small, fuel-efficient cars it will have to produce to achieve the required efficiency standard for the year's output.

That figure determines the number of small cars produced, regardless of foreign auto prices.

"Then economic laws have no relevancy at all?" asked the subcommittee chairman, Frank Church, D-Idaho.

"We are constrained by a non-economic fact, the fuel-efficiency standards we must comply with," Mr. Deaver said.

Ford, he reported, still loses money on small cars. The implication is that Ford has little incentive to sell more small cars and sells only the minimum number to meet the overall fuel-efficiency requirements. The rise by other currencies against the dollar, pushing up foreign-car prices, has allowed Ford to raise its own small-car prices and cut losses.

The company loses money on small cars when Japanese builders can supply 66 percent of that U.S. market at a profit, he said, because of different relative costs.

Ford estimates that hourly costs in the Japan's car industry are only about half of U.S. costs although productivity in Japan is generally considered at least as high. Thus, Mr. Deaver says, Japan costs, even after accounting for shipping and duties, are still substantially below those for comparable U.S. vehicles.

The majority relied on a long line of Supreme Court cases — going back to the rejection in 1853 of "Samuel Morse's attempt to patent the use of electromagnetism for transmitting messages" — holding that "phenomena of nature, though just discovered, mental processes and abstract intellectual concepts are not patentable."

Math Formula

Today's case concerned an improved method for monitoring permissible levels of heat, pressure and other conditions during such manufacturing processes as petroleum refining. The novelty in the method, developed by Dale Flook, an employee of the Atlantic Richfield Company, was the mathematical formula that formed the basis of the computer program.

The majority opinion was far short of a sweeping judgment on the general patentability of computer software. Indeed, Associate Justice John Paul Stevens, writing for the majority, observed that "even though a phenomenon of nature or mathematical formula may be well known, an inventive application of the principle may be patented."

But Justice Stevens concluded that the computer program at issue was not an "inventive application" because it applied well-settled technology, with the mathematical formula as its only new feature.

He warned that the decision should not be interpreted as "reflecting a judgment that patent protection of certain novel and useful computer programs will not promote the progress of science," but said that such a judgment ought to be made by Congress, not the courts.

Revisions Show U.S. M-1 Supply Up \$1.3 Billion

NEW YORK, June 23 (Reuters) — Although the Federal Reserve reported late yesterday that the narrow M-1 money supply fell \$1.1 billion in the June 14 week, on a revised basis which takes into account figures of banks reporting only quarterly, the Fed said M-1 rose \$1.3 billion.

However, some money market analysts played down the significance of the quarterly benchmark revisions, saying it was too soon to judge whether they would call for further credit tightening. The question overshadowing the market is whether the Fed will hold the key federal funds rate at the presumed current level of 7 1/2 percent. Some analysts said the benchmark revision could tip the scale in favor of a higher rate.

The Fed report also showed the funds' rate rise was again leading banks to borrow more heavily at the Fed's discount window at 7 percent. Analysts said this trend leads them to expect the Fed will shortly move to raise the discount rate to probably 7 3/4 percent to erase the favorable rate advantage.

Such borrowing averaged \$1.194 billion last week, up from \$794 million a week earlier, and totaled a very large \$2.449 billion Wednesday night, up from \$1.447 billion June 14.

The conditions placed on the loan were that the bank's assets be used as security. The bank pressed the hotel for repayment and the hotel was compelled to repay the Soviet bank nearly half of the loan with interest, the report said. "This plunged the hotel into serious financial difficulties" and the "bank seized this opportunity to take over the hotel."

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, June 23 (Reuters) — Liabilities of U.S. commercial banks to their foreign branches amounted to \$5.14 billion in the week ended June 14, a rise of \$372 million in such Eurodollar borrowings from a week earlier and down \$1.58 billion from the year earlier week, the Federal Reserve reports.

Dutch Deficit Widens

THE HAGUE, June 23 (Reuters) — Holland's visible trade deficit rose to a provisional 668 million guilders (about \$300 million) in April from 135 million guilders in March and 192 million in April 1977, central statistics office figures show.

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Prices Fall Narrowly On NYSE**Amex Issues Advance In Moderate Trade**

NEW YORK, June 23 (Reuters) — Renewed weakness in the dollar and continuing concern about the course of interest rates over the near term sent prices lower today on the New York Stock Exchange.

Though Citicorp held its prime rate at 8 1/2 percent, analysts expect a further rise soon. However, a number of analysts also believe a slowing of the economy in the second half will dissipate upward pressures on inflation and, thus, interest rates, eliminating the need for further credit tightening by the Federal Reserve.

However, the market is "not willing to move again on that basis because it did that in April," one analyst says.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 4.68 to \$23.02 while declining issues led advances by 746-to-682.

Volume rose slightly to 28.53 million shares from 27.16 million yesterday.

American Stock Exchange prices advanced in moderate trading, however. The index rose 0.09 to 147.27 and the average price per share gained one cent.

A & P, which has been engaged in a long-term recovery effort from steep losses in 1974, dropped 3/4 to 7 after announcing a first-quarter loss and omission of the dividend.

Several computer and semiconductor issues were under pressure. International Business Machines fell 3/4 to 26 1/2. Teledyne 10 to 10 1/2. Digital Equipment, 1 1/2 to 46 1/2. Honeywell 1 1/2 to 53 1/2 and National Semiconductor, which reported fourth-quarter net of 48 cents a share compared with 45 cents a year earlier, lost one to 24 1/2.

Leads and Northerm climbed 3/4 to 37 1/2. General Signal is holding talks to acquire Leads following Cutler-Hammer's sale of 1.3 million Leads shares to General Signal for \$52.1 million. Cutler did not trade today and General added 3/4 to 30 1/2.

Gaming stocks again were active with Ramada Inns, the most active issue, up 1/4 to 9 1/2. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer rose 1 1/2 to 40 1/2 and Harrah's lost 1/2 to 29 1/2. However, Caesars World dropped one to 27 1/2 and Bally Manufacturing lost 3/4 to 38.

In Chicago, wheat and corn were irregularly lower, oats lower and soybeans mixed at the close today on the Board of Trade.

Dollar Slumps Against the Yen

LONDON, June 23 (AP-DJ) — The dollar hit a new post-war intraday low of 206.60 yen today, breaching the previous low of 208.65 set Wednesday. By the time of European trading, it recouped slightly to 207.20 yen, for a loss of 4.18 yen, or 2 percent, since late yesterday. Over the past week, the dollar has depreciated 9.13 yen, or 4.2 percent.

The yen rose to the 100-to-1 level against the Deutsche mark for the first time since 1973, indicating the strength of the Japanese currency has even outpaced that of its other strong counterparts.

The market basically disregarded news that Japanese leaders agreed to push further measures to cut the nation's trade surplus.

Some dealers blamed "confusing signals" from the Bank of Japan for the current dollar selloff. They noted that the authorities have only offered "token resistance" to the slide, reportedly buying around \$40 million today compared with over all spot turnover in Tokyo alone of \$660 million.

Most other major currencies also firmed against the dollar today. Against the Deutsche mark, the DM lost 1.65 centimes to 1.8650 Swiss francs and 22 centimes to 4.5605 French francs. Sterling, meanwhile, rose 1.05 cents to \$1.8485. The Canadian dollar dropped 10 points at 88.89 U.S. cents.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Central Soya

	1978	1977
Rev.	578.5	558.0
Profits	7.93	3.21
Per share	0.51	0.21

Walter (Jim)

	1978	1977
Rev.	1,570.0	1,570.0
Profits	25.20	12.77
Per share	1.63	0.83

Walter (Jim)

	1978	1977
Rev.	447.4	373.2
Profits	23.63	21.49
Per share	1.36	1.23

Walter (Jim)

	1978	1977
Rev.	1,220.0	1,000.0
Profits	58.35	51.17
Per share	3.35	2.93

On June 12th, 1978, FRAB-HOLDING and FRAB-BANK INTERNATIONAL Ordinary General Meetings were held to approve the accounts for the financial year 1977. These accounts show a net profit after tax of F.Fr. 10,385,674 for FRAB-BANK as compared with F.Fr. 214,529 in 1976. The dividend was set at F.Fr. 900 per share, to which a tax-credit of F.Fr. 450 is to be added.

On the occasion of these Meetings, and the subsequent respective Board of Directors Meetings, Mr. Yves BERNARD, General Management Advisor of SOCIETE GENERALE and Head of Middle-East Department of this Bank, was appointed Chairman General Manager of FRAB-BANK INTERNATIONAL and Vice-Chairman General Manager of FRAB-HOLDING. In these positions, he succeeds Mr. Gerard MADELIN, entrusted with new duties within the SOCIETE GENERALE GROUP.

Mr. Heinz BELDI, Vice-President of SWISS BANK CORPORATION, was seconded by this Institution as General Manager of FRAB-BANK INTERNATIONAL and FRAB-HOLDING, in place of resigning Dr. Abdul Wahab KHAYATA.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 23

[illegible]

Selected Over-the-Counter

[illegible]

Eurocurrency

Interest Rates		June 23, 1978	
Dollar	D-Mark	Today	Previous
8 1/2% - 8 3/4%	2 1/4% - 3 1/4%	Bid	Ask
8 1/4% - 8 1/2%	2 1/4% - 3 1/4%		
8% - 8 1/4%	2 1/4% - 3 1/4%		
7 1/2% - 8%	2 1/4% - 3 1/4%		
7% - 7 1/2%	2 1/4% - 3 1/4%		
Swiss	Sterling		
12 1/2% - 13%	11 1/2% - 12 1/2%		
11 1/2% - 12 1/2%	11 1/2% - 12 1/2%		
11% - 11 1/2%	11 1/2% - 12 1/2%		
10 1/2% - 11%	11 1/2% - 12 1/2%		
2 1/2% - 2 3/4%	11 1/2% - 12 1/2%		
		Copper wire bonds	
		spot	707.50 711 672.50
		1 month	707.50 711 672.50
		3 months	707.50 711 672.50
		6 months	707.50 711 672.50
		9 months	707.50 711 672.50
		12 months	707.50 711 672.50
		Lead: spot	306 306 306
		1 month	306 306 306
		3 months	306 306 306
		6 months	306 306 306
		9 months	306 306 306
		12 months	306 306 306
		20% zinc: spot	301.50 302 298.50
		31% zinc: spot	301.50 302 298.50
		35% zinc: spot	301.50 302 298.50
		40% zinc: spot	301.50 302 298.50
		45% zinc: spot	301.50 302 298.50
		50% zinc: spot	301.50 302 298.50
		55% zinc: spot	301.50 302 298.50
		60% zinc: spot	301.50 302 298.50
		65% zinc: spot	301.50 302 298.50
		70% zinc: spot	301.50 302 298.50
		75% zinc: spot	301.50 302 298.50
		80% zinc: spot	301.50 302 298.50
		85% zinc: spot	301.50 302 298.50
		90% zinc: spot	301.50 302 298.50
		95% zinc: spot	301.50 302 298.50
		99% zinc: spot	301.50 302 298.50
		99.9% zinc: spot	301.50 302 298.50
		99.99% zinc: spot	301.50 302 298.50
		99.999% zinc: spot	301.50 302 298.50
		99.9999% zinc: spot	301.50 302 298.50
		99.99999% zinc: spot	301.50 302 298.50
		99.999999% zinc: spot	301.50 302 298.50
		99.9999999% zinc: spot	301.50 302 298.50
		99.99999999% zinc: spot	301.50 302 298.50
		99.999999999% zinc: spot	301.50 302 298.50
		99.9999999999% zinc: spot	301.50 302 298.50
		99.99999999999% zinc: spot	301.50 302 298.50
		99.999999999999% zinc: spot	301.50 302 298.50
		99.9999999999999% zinc: spot	301.50 302 298.50
		99.99999999999999% zinc: spot	301.50 302 298.50
		99.999999999999999% zinc: spot	301.50 302 298.50
		99.9999999999999999% zinc: spot	301.50 302 298.50
		99.99999999999999999% zinc: spot	301.50 302 298.50
		99.999999999999999999% zinc: spot	301.50 302 298.50
		99.9999999999999999999% zinc: spot	301.50 302 298.50
		99.99999999999999999999% zinc: spot	301.50 302 298.50
		99.999999999999999999999% zinc: spot	301.50 302 298.50
		99.9999999999999999999999% zinc: spot	301.50 302 298.50
		99.99999999999999999999999% zinc: spot	301.50 302 298.50
		99.999999999999999999999999% zinc: spot	301.50 302 298.50
		99.9999999999999999999999999% zinc: spot	301.50 302 298.50
		99.99999999999999999999999999% zinc: spot	301.50 302 298.50
		99.999999999999999999999999999% zinc: spot	301.50 302 298.50
		99.9999999999999999999999999999% zinc: spot	301.50 302 298.50
		99.99999999999999999999999999999% zinc: spot	301.50 302

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices		
Dollar Bonds		
9-87	95.25	98.25
10-87	95.25	98.25
11-87	95.25	98.25
12-87	95.25	98.25
1-88	95.25	98.25
2-88	95.25	98.25
3-88	95.25	98.25
4-88	95.25	98.25
5-88	95.25	98.25
6-88	95.25	98.25
7-88	95.25	98.25
8-88	95.25	98.25
9-88	95.25	98.25
10-88	95.25	98.25
11-88	95.25	98.25
12-88	95.25	98.25
1-89	95.25	98.25
2-89	95.25	98.25
3-89	95.25	98.25
4-89	95.25	98.25
5-89	95.25	98.25
6-89	95.25	98.25
7-89	95.25	98.25
8-89	95.25	98.25
9-89	95.25	98.25
10-89	95.25	98.25
11-89	95.25	98.25
12-89	95.25	98.25
1-90	95.25	98.25
2-90	95.25	98.25
3-90	95.25	98.25
4-90	95.25	98.25
5-90	95.25	98.25
6-90	95.25	98.25
7-90	95.25	98.25
8-90	95.25	98.25
9-90	95.25	98.25
10-90	95.25	98.25
11-90	95.25	98.25
12-90	95.25	98.25
1-91	95.25	98.25
2-91	95.25	98.25
3-91	95.25	98.25
4-91	95.25	98.25
5-91	95.25	98.25
6-91	95.25	98.25
7-91	95.25	98.25
8-91	95.25	98.25
9-91	95.25	98.25
10-91	95.25	98.25
11-91	95.25	98.25
12-91	95.25	98.25
1-92	95.25	98.25
2-92	95.25	98.25
3-92	95.25	98.25
4-92	95.25	98.25
5-92	95.25	98.25
6-92	95.25	98.25
7-92	95.25	98.25
8-92	95.25	98.25
9-92	95.25	98.25
10-92	95.25	98.25
11-92	95.25	98.25
12-92	95.25	98.25
1-93	95.25	98.25
2-93	95.25	98.25
3-93	95.25	98.25
4-93	95.25	98.25
5-93	95.25	98.25
6-93	95.25	98.25
7-93	95.25	98.25
8-93	95.25	98.25
9-93	95.25	98.25
10-93	95.25	98.25
11-93	95.25	98.25
12-93	95.25	98.25
1-94	95.25	98.25
2-94	95.25	98.25
3-94	95.25	98.25
4-94	95.25	98.25
5-94	95.25	98.25
6-94	95.25	98.25
7-94	95.25	98.25
8-94	95.25	98.25
9-94	95.25	98.25
10-94	95.25	98.25
11-94	95.25	98.25
12-94	95.25	98.25
1-95	95.25	98.25
2-95	95.25	98.25
3-95	95.25	98.25
4-95	95.25	98.25
5-95	95.25	98.25
6-95	95.25	98.25
7-95	95.25	98.25
8-95	95.25	98.25
9-95	95.25	98.25
10-95	95.25	98.25
11-95	95.25	98.25
12-95	95.25	98.25
1-96	95.25	98.25
2-96	95.25	98.25
3-96	95.25	98.25
4-96	95.25	98.25
5-96	95.25	98.25
6-96	95.25	98.25
7-96	95.25	98.25
8-96	95.25	98.25
9-96	95.25	98.25
10-96	95.25	98.25
11-96	95.25	98.25
12-96	95.25	98.25
1-97	95.25	98.25
2-97	95.25	98.25
3-97	95.25	98.25
4-97	95.25	98.25
5-97	95.25	98.25
6-97	95.25	98.25
7-97	95.25	98.25
8-97	95.25	98.25
9-97	95.25	98.25
10-97	95.25	98.25
11-97	95.25	98.25
12-97	95.25	98.25
1-98	95.25	98.25
2-98	95.25	98.25
3-98	95.25	98.25
4-98	95.25	98.25
5-98	95.25	98.25
6-98	95.25	98.25
7-98	95.25	98.25
8-98	95.25	98.25
9-98	95.25	98.25
10-98	95.25	98.25
11-98	95.25	98.25
12-98	95.25	98.25
1-99	95.25	98.25
2-99	95.25	98.25
3-99	95.25	98.25
4-99	95.25	98.25
5-99	95.25	98.25
6-99	95.25	98.25
7-99	95.25	98.25
8-99	95.25	98.25
9-99	95.25	98.25
10-99	95.25	98.25
11-99	95.25	98.25
12-99	95.25	98.25
1-00	95.25	98.25
2-00	95.25	98.25
3-00	95.25	98.25
4-00	95.25	98.25
5-00	95.25	98.25
6-00	95.25	98.25
7-00	95.25	98.25
8-00	95.25	98.25
9-00	95.25	98.25
10-00	95.25	98.25
11-00	95.25	98.25
12-00	95.25	98.25
1-01	95.25	98.25
2-01	95.25	98.25
3-01	95.25	98.25
4-01	95.25	98.25
5-01	95.25	98.25
6-01	95.25	98.25
7-01	95.25	98.25
8-01	95.25	98.25
9-01	95.25	98.25
10-01	95.25	98.25
11-01	95.25	98.25
12-01	95.25	98.25
1-02	95.25	98.25
2-02	95.25	98.25
3-02	95.25	98.25
4-02	95.25	98.25
5-02	95.25	98.25
6-02	95.25	98.25
7-02	95.25	98.25
8-02	95.25	98.25
9-02	95.25	98.25
10-02	95.25	98.25
11-02	95.25	98.25
12-02	95.25	98.25
1-03	95.25	98.25
2-03	95.25	98.25
3-03	95.25	98.25
4-03	95.25	98.25
5-03	95.25	98.25
6-03	95.25	98.25
7-03	95.25	98.25
8-03	95.25	98.25
9-03	95.25	98.25
10-03	95.25	98.25
11-03	95.25	98.25
12-03	95.25	98.25
1-04	95.25	98.25
2-04	95.25	98.25
3-04	95.25	98.25
4-04	95.25	98.25
5-04	95.25	98.25
6-04	95.25	98.25
7-04	95.25	98.25
8-04	95.25	98.25
9-04	95.25	98.25
10-04	95.25	98.25
11-04	95.25	98.25
12-04	95.25	98.25
1-05	95.25	98.25
2-05	95.25	98.25
3-05	95.25	98.25
4-05	95.25	98.25
5-05	95.25	98.25
6-05	95.25	98.25
7-05	95.25	98.25
8-05	95.25	98.25
9-05	95.25	98.25
10-05	95.25	98.25
11-05	95.25	98.25
12-05	95.25	98.25
1-06	95.25	98.25
2-06	95.25	98.25
3-06	95.25	98.25
4-06	95.25	98.25
5-06	95.25	98.25
6-06	95.25	98.25
7-06	95.25	98.25
8-06	95.25	98.25
9-06	95.25	98.25
10-06	95.25	98.25
11-06	95.25	98.25
12-06	95.25	98.25
1-07	95.25	98.25
2-07	95.25	98.25
3-07	95.25	98.25
4-07	95.25	98.25
5-07	95.25	98.25
6-07	95.25	98.25
7-07	95.25	98.25
8-07	95.25	98.25
9-07	95.25	98.25
10-07	95.25	98.25
11-07	95.25	98.25
12-07	95.25	98.25
1-08	95.25	98.25
2-08	95.25	98.25
3-08	95.25	98.25
4-08	95.25	98.25
5-08	95.25	98.25
6-08	95.25	98.25
7-08	95.25	98.25
8-08	95.25	98.25
9-08	95.25	98.25
10-08	95.25	98.25
11-08	95.25	98.25
12-08	95.25	98.25
1-09	95.25	98.25
2-09	95.25	98.25
3-09	95.25	98.25
4-09	95.25	98.25
5-09	95.25	98.25
6-09	95.25	98.25
7-09	95.25	98.25
8-09	95.25	98.25
9-09	95.25	98.25
10-09	95.25	98.25
11-09	95.25	98.25
12-09	95.25	98.25
1-10	95.25	98.25
2-10	95.25	98.25
3-10	95.25	98.25
4-10	95.25	98.25
5-10	95.25	98.25
6-10	95.25	98.25
7-10	95.25	98.25
8-10	95.25	98.25
9-10	95.25	98.25
10-10	95.25	98.25
11-10	95.25	98.25
12-10	95.25	98.25
1-11	95.25	98.25
2-11	95.25	98.25
3-11	95.25	98.25
4-11	95.25	98.25
5-11	95.25	98.25
6-11	95.25	98.25
7-11	95.25	98.25
8-11	95.25	98.25
9-11	95.25	98.25
10-11	95.25	98.25
11-11	95.25	98.25
12-11	95.25	98.25
1-12	95.25	98.25
2-12	95.25	98.25
3-12	95.25	98.25
4-12	95.25	98.25
5-12	95.25	98.25
6-12	95.25	98.25
7-12	95.25	98.25
8-12	95.25	98.25
9-12	95.25	98.25
10-12	95.25	98.25
11-12	95.25	98.25
12-12	95.25	98.25
1-13	95.25	98.25
2-13	95.25	98.25
3-13	95.25	98.25
4-13	95.25	98.25
5-13	95.25	98.25
6-13	95.25	98.25
7-13	95.25	98.25
8-13	95.25	98.25
9-13	95.25	98.25
10-13	95.25	98.25
11-13	95.25	98.25
12-13	95.25	98.25
1-14	95.25	98.25
2-14	95.25	98.25
3-14	95.25	98.25
4-14	95.25	98.25
5-14	95.25	98.25
6-14	95.25	98.25
7-14	95.25	98.25
8-14	95.25	98.25
9-14	95.25	98.25
10-14	95.25	98.25
11-14	95.25	98.25
12-14	95.25	98.25
1-15	95.25	98.25
2-15	95.25	98.25
3-15	95.25	98.25
4-15	95.25	98.25
5-15	95.25	98.25
6-15	95.25	98.25
7-15	95.25	98.25
8-15	95.25	98.25
9-15	95.25	98.25
10-15	95.25	98.25
11-15	95.25	98.25
12-15	95.25	98.25
1-16	95.25	98.25
2-16	95.25	98.25
3-16	95.25	98.25
4-16	95.25	98.25
5-16	95.25	98.25
6-16	95.25	98.25
7-16	95.25	98.25
8-16	95.25	98.25
9-16	95.25	98.25
10-16	95.25	98.25
11-16	95.25	98.25
12-16	95.25	98.25
1-17	95.25	98.25
2-17	95.25	98.25
3-17	95.25	98.25
4-17	95.25	98.25
5-17	95.25	98.25
6-17	95.25	98.25
7-17	95.25	98.25
8-17	95.25	98.25
9-17	95.25	98.25
10-17	95.25	98.25
11-17	95.25	98.25
12-17	95.25	98.25
1-18	95.25	98.25
2-18	95.25	98.25
3-18	95.25	98.25
4-18	95.25	98.25
5-18	95.25	98.25
6-18	95.25	98.25
7-18	95.25	98.25
8-18	95	

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E	Sls. 100s.	Close High	Chgs Prev Low	12 Month Stock High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E	Sls. 100s.	Close High	Chgs Prev Low	12 Month Stock High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E	Sls. 100s.	Close High	Chgs Prev Low
12 Month Stock High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E	Sls. 100s.	Close High	Chgs Prev Low	12 Month Stock High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E	Sls. 100s.	Close High	Chgs Prev Low	12 Month Stock High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E	Sls. 100s.	Close High	Chgs Prev Low

89% 70% VaEP	27.20	10.	150	72%	72%	72%	1% 1%
89% 74 VaEP	31.70	9.8	280	76%	76%	76%	1% 1%
89% 78 VaEP	36.20	9.6	330	80%	80%	80%	1% 1%
27% 21% WaEP	1.30	4.5	9	26%	26%	26%	1% 1%

14% 10 WaEP	30.20	10.	150	72%	72%	72%	1% 1%
21 15% WaEP	30.70	9.8	280	76%	76%	76%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	31.20	9.6	330	80%	80%	80%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	31.70	9.4	370	84%	84%	84%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	32.20	9.2	410	88%	88%	88%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	32.70	9.0	450	92%	92%	92%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	33.20	8.8	490	96%	96%	96%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	33.70	8.6	530	100%	100%	100%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	34.20	8.4	570	104%	104%	104%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	34.70	8.2	610	108%	108%	108%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	35.20	8.0	650	112%	112%	112%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	35.70	7.8	690	116%	116%	116%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	36.20	7.6	730	120%	120%	120%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	36.70	7.4	770	124%	124%	124%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	37.20	7.2	810	128%	128%	128%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	37.70	7.0	850	132%	132%	132%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	38.20	6.8	890	136%	136%	136%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	38.70	6.6	930	140%	140%	140%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	39.20	6.4	970	144%	144%	144%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	39.70	6.2	1010	148%	148%	148%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	40.20	6.0	1050	152%	152%	152%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	40.70	5.8	1090	156%	156%	156%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	41.20	5.6	1130	160%	160%	160%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	41.70	5.4	1170	164%	164%	164%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	42.20	5.2	1210	168%	168%	168%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	42.70	5.0	1250	172%	172%	172%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	43.20	4.8	1290	176%	176%	176%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	43.70	4.6	1330	180%	180%	180%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	44.20	4.4	1370	184%	184%	184%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	44.70	4.2	1410	188%	188%	188%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	45.20	4.0	1450	192%	192%	192%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	45.70	3.8	1490	196%	196%	196%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	46.20	3.6	1530	200%	200%	200%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	46.70	3.4	1570	204%	204%	204%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	47.20	3.2	1610	208%	208%	208%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	47.70	3.0	1650	212%	212%	212%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	48.20	2.8	1690	216%	216%	216%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	48.70	2.6	1730	220%	220%	220%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	49.20	2.4	1770	224%	224%	224%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	49.70	2.2	1810	228%	228%	228%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	50.20	2.0	1850	232%	232%	232%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	50.70	1.8	1890	236%	236%	236%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	51.20	1.6	1930	240%	240%	240%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	51.70	1.4	1970	244%	244%	244%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	52.20	1.2	2010	248%	248%	248%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	52.70	1.0	2050	252%	252%	252%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	53.20	0.8	2090	256%	256%	256%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	53.70	0.6	2130	260%	260%	260%	1% 1%
29 3% WaEP	54.20	0.4	2170	264%	264%	264%	1% 1%

U.S. Commodity Prices

[illegible]

Market Summary

[illegible]

New 1978 highs
New 1978 lows

[illegible]

NYSE Index .

[illegible]

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

[illegible]

Stock sales year ago 2

American Stock Index:

Oct 75	147.13	1.0896	+10.89	Nov	6.29	6.3974	6.2844	+0.8870
Dec 75	147.13	1.0896	+10.89	Jan	6.29	6.3974	6.2844	+0.8870

Currency Rates

June 23, 1978

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, you can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of the following countries.

Tol
from
GMA
CMA
SCL
Sep
Dec
Mar
Jun
Aug
Oct
Nov
Dec
Mar
Jun
Aug
Oct
Nov
Dec

These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

[illegible]**IMM Futures**[illegible]

22.20	22.90	22.20	22.85	+ 10
22.10	22.65	22.10	22.63	+ 31

London Commodities

Sales Thur., 16,820.

(Flourish in starting per metric ton)

	Jan. 21, 1978			
	High	Low	Prev.	
		(Bk-Asked)	(Close)	
open interest Thur., 53,360, off 9 from bid.				
\$ dollars per lb.				
1.25	1.25	1.25	1.34	-0116
1.41 1/4	1.41 1/4	1.39 1/4	1.40	-0116
1.46 1/4	1.47	1.45 1/4	1.46	-0116
1.49	1.50 1/4	1.49	1.51	-0116
			1.51 1/4	-0116

Sales Thur.: \$38.

open interest Thur., 4,264, off 9 from bid.

1,277 tons of 50 lbs.

COCOA

Jul	1865	1799	1811	1912	1855
Aug	1870	1798	1824	1916	1811
Oct	1778	1725	1741	1745	1745
Nov	1744	1738	1731	1734	1735
May	1759	1715	1708	1705	1728
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.
See	N.T.	N.T.	1675	1689	1700

2,518 tons of 40 lbs.

COFFEE

Jul	1400	1576	1580	1923	1581
-----	------	------	------	------	------

Oct	1340	1375	1381	1382	1374
Nov	1438	1381	1385	1384	1405
Jan	1378	1324	1320	1326	1345

R INTEREST 77.00% down 124		Mar	1513	1548	1520	1560	1215
R CATTLE		Apr	1510	1520	1520	1520	1214
L&J cents per lb.		Jul	1250	1250	1250	1250	1215
55.00	57.20	55.00	56.97	+1.27			
54.00	55.47	54.00	55.47				
54.00	55.20	54.70	56.20	+1.50			
55.25	55.50	55.05	56.50	+1.50			
57.15	57.15	57.15	57.15				
58.00	57.45	58.35	59.45	+1.50			
57.75	60.05	58.75	60.45	+1.50			
58.00	59.77	59.77	59.77				

2,048 tons of 5 tons.

Paria Commodities

(Floures in French francs per metric ton)

June 23, 1978

	High	Low	Close	Ch
SUGAR				
Aug.	576	580	580	667
Oct	585	585	580	665
Nov	580	585	585	662
Dec	590		585	671
Mar			595	913
Apr			595	922
May			595	922
Jul			925	955
Aug			950	975
+9 cents.				
COCOA				
Mar			1510	1510
Apr			1510	1510
May			1510	1510
Jun			1510	1510
Jul			1510	1510
Aug			1510	1510
Oct			1510	1510
Nov			1510	1510
Dec			1510	1510
Jan			1510	1510
Feb			1510	1510
Mar			1510	1510
Apr			1510	1510
May			1510	1510
Jun			1510	1510
Jul			1510	1510
Aug			1510	1510
Oct			1510	1510
Nov			1510	1510
Dec			1510	1510
Jan			1510	1510
Feb			1510	1510
Mar			1510	1510
Apr			1510	1510
May			1510	1510
Jun			1510	1510
Jul			1510	1510
Aug			1510	1510
Oct			1510	1510
Nov			1510	1510
Dec			1510	1510
Jan			1510	1510
Feb			1510	1510
Mar			1510	1510
Apr			1510	1510
May			1510	1510
Jun			1510	1510
Jul			1510	1510
Aug			1510	1510
Oct			1510	1510
Nov			1510	1510
Dec			1510	1510
Jan			1510	1510
Feb			1510	1510
Mar			1510	1510
Apr			1510	1510
May			1510	1510
Jun			1510	1510
Jul			1510	1510
Aug			1510	1510
Oct			1510	1510
Nov			1510	1510
Dec			1510	1510
Jan			1510	1510
Feb			1510	1510
Mar			1510	1510
Apr			1510	1510
May			1510	1510
Jun			1510	1510
Jul			1510	1510
Aug			1510	1

open interest Thur. 14,790, down 105	May	-	-	1470	1439	-
id.	Jul	-	-	1400	-	-
	80 lots					

[illegible]

ROILERS . . .
 52 cents per lb.
 52.00 52.50 52.25 52.50 + .80

Friday's

New Highs and Lows			
NEW HIGHS—32			
49.40	50.05	49.55	+ 20
44.95	47.20	44.80	+ 22
44.35	45.50	44.25	+ 22
42.70	42.85	42.65	+ 20
41.25	41.85	41.15	+ 28
41.00	41.00	41.00	+ 29

Sales Tru. 694.			
Albany Int'l	On Dynam	MGM	
Allied Air	Murtha	PenCent	
Allis Chalmers	Willebrand	PenCent	
Alprint Auto	Howard John	SeniRes	
Berkley Ph	Intercl Div	SoutheCo	
Can Int'l	Silverman Co	ThyCo	
Chelwood Ind	Joson Fnd	ThyCo	
Chen Corp	Kubelski Ltd	Webb Dist	
Consolid C	Lowes Corp	Yates Ind	
Eastman			

open Interest Tru. 3,109, 07 59 from

EQUITIES	
cents per doz.	
49.40	50.05
44.95	47.20
44.35	45.50
42.70	42.85
41.25	41.85
41.00	41.00

45.15	46.80	45.15	45.55	+ .45	PSI/MS CP	Measurex
54.35	56.00	54.35	55.90	+1.90		
57.55	58.75	57.10	58.75	+1.50		NEW LOWS—42

[illegible]

90.98	91.00	90.97	90.99	-.02	Duke P pf	Nov P 1.40pf	Wis E 17.75pf
90.81	90.83	90.81	90.82	-.02			

90-10	90-11	90-12	90-09	-54
90-16	90-19	90-15	90-18	-53
90-20	90-23	90-10	90-22	-52
90-24	90-27	90-11	90-26	-51
90-28	90-31	90-12	90-25	-50
90-32	90-35	90-13	90-24	-49
90-36	90-39	90-14	90-23	-48
90-40	90-43	90-15	90-22	-47
90-44	90-47	90-16	90-21	-46
90-48	90-51	90-17	90-20	-45
90-52	90-55	90-18	90-19	-44
90-56	90-59	90-19	90-18	-43
90-60	90-63	90-20	90-17	-42
90-64	90-67	90-21	90-16	-41
90-68	90-71	90-22	90-15	-40
90-72	90-75	90-23	90-14	-39
90-76	90-79	90-24	90-13	-38
90-80	90-83	90-25	90-12	-37
90-84	90-87	90-26	90-11	-36
90-88	90-91	90-27	90-10	-35
90-92	90-95	90-28	90-09	-34
90-96	90-99	90-29	90-08	-33
90-100	90-103	90-30	90-07	-32
90-104	90-107	90-31	90-06	-31
90-108	90-111	90-32	90-05	-30
90-112	90-115	90-33	90-04	-29
90-116	90-119	90-34	90-03	-28
90-120	90-123	90-35	90-02	-27
90-124	90-127	90-36	90-01	-26
90-128	90-131	90-37	90-00	-25
90-132	90-135	90-38	90-00	-24
90-136	90-139	90-39	90-00	-23
90-140	90-143	90-40	90-00	-22
90-144	90-147	90-41	90-00	-21
90-148	90-151	90-42	90-00	-20
90-152	90-155	90-43	90-00	-19
90-156	90-159	90-44	90-00	-18
90-160	90-163	90-45	90-00	-17
90-164	90-167	90-46	90-00	-16
90-168	90-171	90-47	90-00	-15
90-172	90-175	90-48	90-00	-14
90-176	90-179	90-49	90-00	-13
90-180	90-183	90-50	90-00	-12
90-184	90-187	90-51	90-00	-11
90-188	90-191	90-52	90-00	-10
90-192	90-195	90-53	90-00	-9
90-196	90-199	90-54	90-00	-8
90-200	90-203	90-55	90-00	-7
90-204	90-207	90-56	90-00	-6
90-208	90-211	90-57	90-00	-5
90-212	90-215	90-58	90-00	-4
90-216	90-219	90-59	90-00	-3
90-220	90-223	90-60	90-00	-2
90-224	90-227	90-61	90-00	-1

86-04	86-07	86-04	86-07	-01	a section dealing with state tax
87-29	88-03	87-29	88-02	+01	tion of British firms.
87-27	88-06	87-27	88-00	+02	

87-26	87-27	87-24	87-25	
87-26	87-27	87-22	87-23	+02
Sales Thur: 2,457 contracts.				
Open Interest: 21,925, off 110				
F.R. dealers' net 1,680 bid, bid				
160.00	202.50	201.50	202.50	+1.20
160.00	195.00	192.00	194.50	-20
160.00	190.00	187.00	189.00	-40
160.00	180.00	178.00	179.25	-20
160.00	170.00	167.00	168.00	-20
160.00	160.00	157.00	158.00	-20
Est. sales: 2,229; offers Thur: 2,070.				

U.S. Senate Kills

U.K. Tax Treaty

WASHINGTON, June 2 (Reuters) — The Senate killed the United States-British tax treaty today in a 49-32 vote.

The vote reflected opposition to

a section dealing with state taxation of British firms.

Earlier, the Senate had voted 48-34 against an amendment by Senator Frank Church, Dr. Idaho, that would have allowed states to continue taxing British firms on their worldwide income.

12 Month Stock								Sis.	Ch'ge				12 Month Stock								Sis.	Ch'ge				12 Month Stock								Sis.	Ch'ge				
High	Low	Div.	in \$	Yld.	P/E	100s.			High	Low	Div.	in \$	Yld.	P/E	100s.		High	Low	Div.	in \$	Yld.	P/E	100s.		High	Low	Div.	in \$	Yld.	P/E	100s.		High	Low	Div.	in \$	Yld.	P/E	100s.

[illegible]

12 Month Stock										Close Prev										12 Month Stock										Close Prev																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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113%	5%	Serks	.36	3.9	8	94%	99%	94%	99%	11%	7%	TeleCom	.48	4.5	6	7	10	9%	9%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%

European Markets

Quotations in Canadian funds			Closing Prices June 23, 1978			High Low Clos Chs.			(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)		
Quotations in cents unless marked S			High Low Clos Chs.			High Low Clos Chs.			Amsterdam		
High Low Clos Chs.			High Low Clos Chs.			High Low Clos Chs.			Gt Un S		
6843 Abitibi	1512	1214	1214	—	—	1952 Trailers A	\$184	1514	1514	Guinness	2
500 Ack Lows	5131	1313	1313	—	—	2220 Time M J	87	87	9	Howker-Stad	1
12280 Agricola E	5414	6	6	—	—	11162 Tr Can PL	814	1514	16	+ 16	1
4600 Agria Int	5414	6	6	—	—	41002 A	5104	1014	1014	—	1
9745 Albi Gas	5415	15	15	—	—	255 Union Oil	\$154	1514	1514	+ 14	1
325 Alta Nat	5417	4112	4112	—	—	2280 U Siscoe	574	174	174	+ 14	1
320 Alminex	1014	1014	1014	—	—	2500 Ute Con	274	274	274	—	1
17340 Amco Benz	514	514	514	—	—	25 Un Carbld	\$194	1914	1914	+ 14	1
400 Andros W	514	1514	1514	—	—	200 Van Der	420	420	420	—	1
1340 Alco A	5134	1314	1314	—	—	100 Vesta	124	124	124	—	1
7241 Alcan Con	514	514	514	—	—	300 Vovaper	P 124	124	124	—	1
100 Banister C	5134	1014	1014	—	—	2000 Weldwood	\$16	1514	16	—	1
3650 Bank N S	5234	2914	2914	—	—	1000 Westco	514	514	514	—	1
1320 Baten B	512	512	512	—	—	1675 Weston	\$174	1714	1714	—	1
300 Beth Can S	515	15	15	—	—	100 Woodcay A	\$169	1914	1914	+ 16	1
74812 Bitel Bros	914	914	914	—	—	1380 Yuc	514	514	514	—	1
1300 Borden B	5414	5414	5414	—	—	5000 Yukon	280	280	280	—	1
2600 Bramblee	514	514	514	—	—	Total sales 3,538,734 shares					
4033 Int Pipe A	5144	1414	1414	—	—						
406 Ivaeco A	5144	1014	1014	—	—						
4145 Janneke A	5174	1714	1714	—	—						
872 Janney B	5174	1714	1714	—	—						
3815 Kalash Re	5154	15	15	—	—						
300 Kelsey H	5194	1914	1914	—	—						
3514 Kipco	5194	1914	1914	—	—						
2490 Labatt A	5214	2114	2114	—	—						
1230 Lab Min	5344	3414	3414	—	—						
1650 Laidlaw	514	514	514	—	—						
494 Lant Com	5214	2114	2114	—	—						
1277 L.L. Loc	2235	2235	2235	—	—						
449 Lintz Loc	405	405	405	—	—						
2390 Linc Co B	500	400	400	—	—						
300 Loebe M	5514	514	514	—	—						

Montreal Stocks

[illegible]

Tokyo Exchange

[illegible]

International Stock Indexes

				1978				ASK FOR IT EVERY DAY. EVERYWHERE YOU GO.			
				Year	Prev	High	Low				
2900 Granduc	68	66	68					Brit-Oyle	0.70	Usiner	23.1
1920 GI Oil Sds	57%	6%	7%					Brit Pet	8.52		
5300 Sds	53%	53%	53%					Canad	0.50		
718 Greyhdn	519	19	19					Canbursc	0.50		
45 Guad	57%	7%	7%					Chartered	1.28	Aalsuisse	1.28
3439 Hambro C	54%	6%	6%					Cisco Rec	1.16	Usiner	1.16
1000 H Group A	53%	5%	5%					DeBiller D	4.12	B Baveri	1.14
2200 Hunt Cir A	348	325	325					Cisco Rec	4.30	CIB Gely	1.42
1020 Hawk	58	8	8					Dr. Seuss	5.19		
996 Hayes D A	58%	8%	8%					Dunlop	0.73	Fischer	660.00
203841 Int Co	51%	51%	51%					Eng Ind	1.15	Techn N	7.00
3879 LAC	51%	19%	19%					Essel	2.55	Nestle	
1700 Ind	812	11%	12%					FreestGed	1.9%	Sandoz	2.93
300 Intend	81%	10%	10%					Glasco G	5.33	Usiner	2.82
800 Inter-Chi	57%	6%	6%					Gold Fields	1.73	U.S. Suisse	3.11%
12025 Int Magul	53%	5%	5%								

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Write Via del Velabro 16,
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PANIS AREA FINISHED

NOTRE DAME, high class studio, chocolate & soft pastries, Paris 2, 2000. Tel.: 387 0333.

NORTH COURT, lovely apartment, living, 2 bedrooms. Tel.: 286-4425.

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA
Residence Delage
Right in the center of the city.

For less than a hotel room! A furnished studio with balconies, private toilet, shower, TV, daily maid service. Weekly and monthly arrangements ok.

Your independence and personal comfort in
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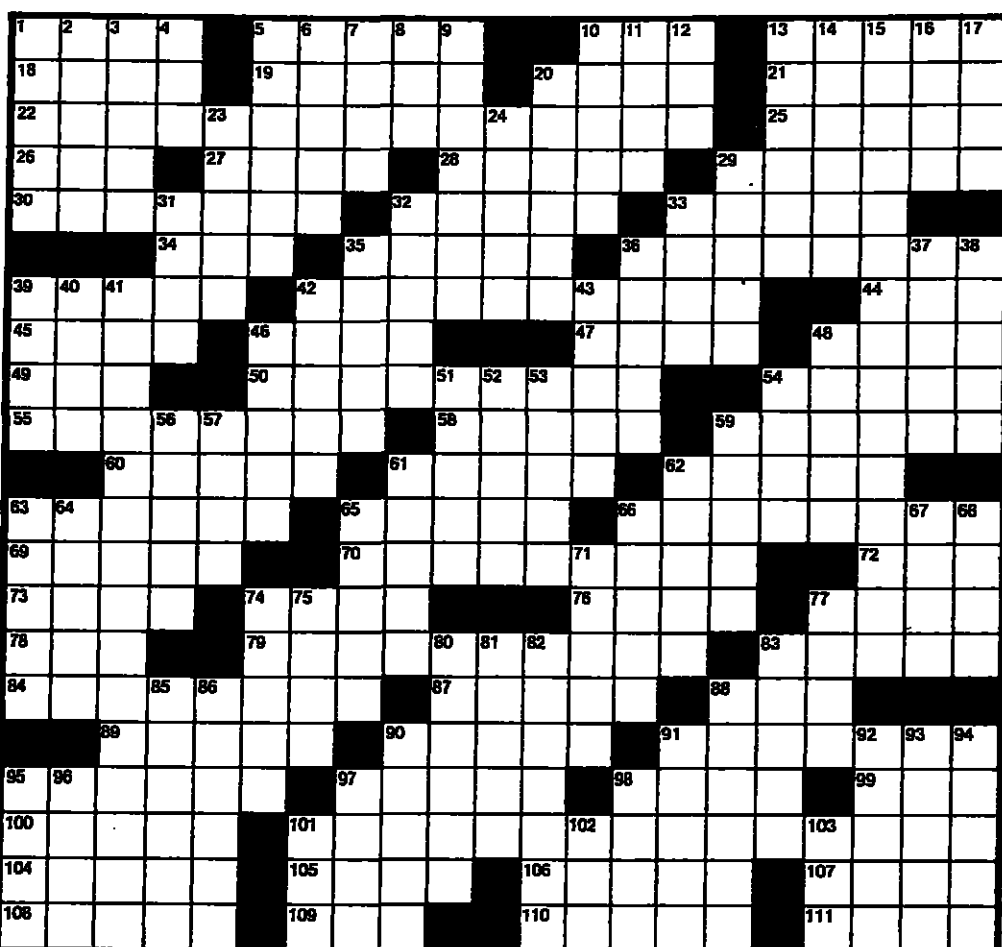
ITALIAN LADY, Highly refined professional, experienced international, journalistic, interpreting (French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese) and executive level, seeks challenging position in any field, including public relations, advertising, teaching, etc. No salary provided, flexible. Learn to work hard for job with challenge. Write Box 12601, Herndon, Fairfax, PA.

CAJ-PENRANT: Luxury villa by the sea, panoramic view, 5 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, swimming pool, tennis court, landscaped grounds. Price £100,000.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
EUGENE T. MALESKA

Free Associations By Louis Baron



ACROSS

- 1 Astronaut's
find
5 Global
supporter
10 Mugger on the
boards
13 Texas farmer's
land
18 Word with wise
19 Third-rate stuff
20 Soda jerk's tap
21 Have a
crush on
22 Temple of
Vesta
25 Like truth,
sometimes
26 Gastlight
27 Bombay
bigwig
28 His books
29 Fifth word of
"The Raven"
30 Leftover
32 Pippin piercer
33 Hair: Comb.
form
34 It's east of Ill.
35 game
(shutout)
36 On the wagon
39 Base for a
pedestal
42 Dead-letter
office
44 Osprey's
cousin
45 Tennis ace
46 Good taste
47 Cries of surprise
48 Colliery
entrance
49 rule
50 Hackneyed
commercial
54 "Gypsy Love"
composer
55 Oriole's cheer
56 Goodman
59 Word of honor
60 Columbus's
hometown

ACROSS

- 61 The woes of
toes
62 Kind of card
65 Task for
Figaro
66 Sally Rand
dance
69 Hot spot
70 Doubleheader
72 Scot. neighbor
73 "Play" — It
Lays: Diction
74 Adonis' killer
75 Great Asian
river
77 Twin
78 Quaint clock
79 Roman
relative
83 Specialty
84 Graffiti artist
87 Medicine's Sir
William
88 Juan or
Marquis
89 Height for a
kite
90 Thompson's
"a
91 Nourish
95 Arrays on
one side
97 Gone up
98 Hopper
medium
99 Half of sex-
100 Sweater size
101 "Send me
\$50," etc.
104
cast!"
105 Horatian
creations
106 Viny or Oak
107 "Soft" ...
First phase
109 Rocky
pinnacle
110 Caucasian
111 Thrift-shop
word

DOWN

- 1 Black snake
2 Yellowish
pigment
3 Elite
4 Prefix for
plop or choo
5 Within reach
6 "Last Case"
7 Minnelli
8 Calendar abbr.
9 New Bedford
is one
10 He painted
"The Life Line"
11 Baskin-Robbins
12 A West from
the East
13 Fungus
14 Ivanhoe's
bride

DOWN

- 15 Legit romance
16 Unsmiling
17 Airport near
Paris
20 Melville's
"Benito"
23 Derrick
24 Tribunal
25 Mites
31 Luxor's river
32 Brava or Rica
33 Ball of yarn
35 Some are
proper
36 Pygmy
37 Affliction
38 nous
39 Basin

DOWN

- 41 Gold digger's
fee
42 Lacterns
43 "Daughter,"
1971 film
46 French dance
tune
48 Sector of Mars
51 Lusitania
under
52 Match opener
53 Nine: Comb.
form
54 Alan, Diane or
Cheryl
56 Yellow-fever
vector
57 Cuckoo
59 Anemic sheep

DOWN

- 62 Fact
63 Spode, e.g.
64 Honey badger
65 Balance: Comb.
form
66 Longest bone
67 Punkie
68 Give the eye to
71
Hoffmann
74 Groundwork
75 Formerly
77 tread on
me
80 Promotes
81 Glycicide
82 Pampas
cowboy
83 Anat. cavity

DOWN

- 85 Jackson or
Smith
86 Conductor
Ansermet
88 Melodious
90 Chilean export
91 Sitdown
operation
92 D'Artagnan
93 Musical of 1919
94 Glossy
95 Ray of movies
96 Homophone for
lane
97 Change the
decor
98 Handicap
101 Parking place
102 Sonny's sibling
103 China's — Teh

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

1	Black snake	15	Legit romance	41	Gold digger's fee	62	Fact	85	Jackson or Smith
2	Yellowish pigment	16	Unsmiling	42	Lacterns	63	Spode, e.g.	86	Conductor Ansermet
3	Elite	17	Airport near Paris	43	"Daughter," 1971 film	64	Honey badger	88	Melodious
4	Prefix for plop or choo	20	Melville's "Benito"	46	French dance tune	65	Balance: Comb. form	90	Chilean export
5	Within reach	23	Derrick	48	Sector of Mars	66	Longest bone	91	Sitdown operation
6	"Last Case"	24	Tribunal	51	Lusitania under	67	Punkie	92	D'Artagnan
7	Minnelli	25	Mites	52	Match opener	68	Give the eye to	93	Musical of 1919
8	Calendar abbr.	31	Luxor's river	53	Nine: Comb. form	71	Hoffmann	94	Glossy
9	New Bedford is one	32	Brava or Rica	54	Alan, Diane or Cheryl	74	Groundwork	95	Ray of movies
10	He painted "The Life Line"	33	Ball of yarn	56	Yellow-fever vector	75	Formerly	96	Homophone for lane
11	Baskin-Robbins	35	Some are proper	57	Cuckoo	77	tread on me	97	Change the decor
12	A West from the East	36	Pygmy	59	Anemic sheep	80	Promotes	98	Handicap
13	Fungus	37	Affliction			81	Glycicide	101	Parking place
14	Ivanhoe's bride	38	nous			82	Pampas cowboy	102	Sonny's sibling
		39	Basin			83	Anat. cavity	103	China's — Teh

WEATHER

ALGARVE	18	cloudy
AMSTERDAM	13	cloudy
ANKARA	20	cloudy
ATHENS	26	fair
BEIRUT	29	fair
BELGRADE	21	fair
BERLIN	21	cloudy
BRUSSELS	14	rain
BUDAPEST	26	cloudy
CASABLANCA	21	cloudy
COPENHAGEN	15	rain
COSTA DEL SOL	29	fair
DUBLIN	11	rain
EDINBURGH	11	rain
FLORENCE	14	cloudy
FRANKFURT	19	storms
GENEVA	16	rain
HELSINKI	14	rain
ISTANBUL	22	fair
LAS PALMAS	22	fair
LONDON	21	cloudy
LOS ANGELES	26	cloudy

MADRID	22	fair
MILAN	22	cloudy
MONTREAL	16	cloudy
MOSCOW	18	cloudy
MUNICH	22	cloudy
NEW YORK	22	sun/v
NICE	21	fair
OSLO	14	cloudy
PARIS	17	rain
PRAGUE	22	cloudy
ROME	25	fair
SOFIA	24	cloudy
STOCKHOLM	22	fair
TEHRAN	29	variable
TEL AVIV	24	cloudy
TUNIS	29	fair
VIENNA	24	cloudy
WARSAW	22	cloudy
WASHINGTON	27	sun/v
ZURICH	15	rain

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

BOOKS

THE BABY IN THE BOTTLE

By William A. Nolen, M.D. Coward, McCunn & Georhegan. 253 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

ON THE ONE hand, the Hippocratic oath is quite specific: "I will not give to a woman an abortive remedy." On the other hand, most medical school graduates do not take the Hippocratic oath; they subscribe instead to a resolution of the World Health Organization that does not refer at all to abortion.

Even-handedness is William A. Nolen's rhetorical device for most of his new book. The author of "The Making of a Surgeon" and "Surgeon Under the Knife" is re-examining the case of Dr. Kenneth Edelin, who was accused of "manslaughter" by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts after he had performed an abortion at Boston City Hospital in October, 1973. A jury found Edelin guilty; the Massachusetts Supreme Court reversed his conviction. Nolen, having read about the case in the newspapers, decided that "we, the public, had not learned as much as we should have."

And so he has gone over the grand jury and court transcripts and the newspaper and magazine articles. He has interviewed counsel for the defense and the prosecution, as well as a number of doctors and nurses in and around Boston. Edelin refused to discuss the case, and Nolen seems not to have bestirred himself to get in touch with Dr. Enrique Gimenez, whose testimony was so damaging to Edelin at the time and who is now somewhere in Mexico.

He gives us a little bit of Boston politics, in the person of Albert (Dapper) O'Neil, and quite a lot about trimesters, saline methods and hysterectomies. He explains the Supreme Court ruling, in Roe v. Wade, that struck down as unconstitutional every state abortion law in the nation in January, 1973. He summarizes both sides of the "fetal viability" question. Throughout, "The Baby in the Bottle" is point, counterpoint. At issue is not whether Edelin performed an illegal abortion; abortions of the sort he performed were legal in Massachusetts in October, 1973. At issue is whether the "subject" (or fetus) was alive when he opened the mother's uterus; whether he then waited three or four minutes before removing it; whether he made even a cursory attempt to determine whether the baby — it becomes, legally, a baby when it is removed from its mother — was still alive before it was put in a bottle.

A monstrous irony is proposed: Doctor and mother wanted the fetus dead. That was the purpose of the operation. Even if the fetus, or subject, or baby was "alive" in the few seconds before it went into the bottle, it could not, Nolen reckons, have lasted an hour. And yet what is the doctor's responsibility? To gain that hour?

This is not the place to debate the ethics of abortion. (The best book on the subject is still, in my opinion, Daniel Callahan's "Abortion: Law, Choice and Morality," which takes sophisticated account of the shifting processes of accommodation between individual rights and social needs by which policy and laws are created.) I am more concerned, in reviewing this book, with its method.

Chapter by chapter, Nolen quotes and summarizes and speculates. At the end of each chapter he has a conclusion. That conclusion may apply to a personality or an issue in the case. Thus, "Hugh Hottel struck me as a dedicated physician, ambivalent about his role as an occasional abortionist, and a very compassionate man." Or: "Having read the testimony, I am sure I would also have voted to indict." The presumption here, carefully nurtured by style, is of a disinterested intelligence, a trained physician reviewing the facts, science in action. With his on-the-ones and on-the-others, Nolen asks us to trust him to be fair.

It is a leap of faith I'm not quite prepared to make without a parachute. He often asserts without the benefit of decency of a citation or a footnote: "The guilt feelings of women who spontaneously give birth to fetuses that have died in utero are less intense and of shorter duration than those of women who have had hysterectomies for the purpose of abortion." He is tendentious: "No one has ever proven that having a baby is any more damaging to a young girl's psyche than having an abortion." He mentions "some specialists" with whom he agrees, and fails to identify them.

And he reads minds. In deciding that Edelin was guilty as charged, he tells us what the doctor and his colleagues "must" have been thinking. He is full of "I suspect," "it may well have been," "might even have," "it is safe to conclude," "I don't find it difficult at all to imagine," "there is little doubt," when in theory it might not have been, it is not safe to conclude, there is plenty of doubt.

Only at the end of "The Baby in the Bottle" do we learn that Nolen is an Irish Catholic with six children and it difficult at all to imagine, "repellent." While many of my best friends, including my father, have been Irish Catholics who find abortion repellent, this is still information I would have preferred at the beginning of the book. I don't know if Nolen began his re-examination of this case already believing Edelin to be guilty — because I can't read his mind. But if I can't read his mind, he can't read Edelin's.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

P E A N U T S

B. C.

B L O N D I E

B E T T E B A I L E Y

A N D Y C A P P

W I Z A R D

R E X M O R G A N

R I P K I R B Y

